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PRC JOURNAL ON SOVIET-U.S. RIVALRY IN EUROPE

HK220814 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 3, 13 Jul 84 pp 19-23

[Article by Shan Shi: "Certain Questions in the Current Development of the West European Situation"]

[Text] Late last year, following the breakdown of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons, U.S. deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe went ahead on schedule and the Soviet Union further expanded its nuclear strength in Europe in response. Thus began a new round in the European missile struggle. With the launching of a new round in the arms race between the superpowers in Europe, the military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact became even more severe, East-West relations became even more deadlocked, contradictions on all sides became even more complex, and the difficulties in Western Europe became greater and more subtle. In order to protect its own interests and exert greater influence on the developmental direction of the situation in Europe, Western Europe is currently examining the way ahead more closely.

## I.

It is no coincidence that Europe finds itself in such a tense situation today. It is the inevitable result of a long-term and intense struggle between the superpowers in Europe, and the product of all the various contradictions in Europe.

During the 1970's Europe experienced its most peaceful state since the war. Willy Brandt's "new policy for the East" led the way. The signing of a series of "eastern treaties" between West Germany on the one hand and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on the other, along with the improvement in relations between the two Germanies, brought a temporary solution to the "German problem," the most sensitive postwar problem in Europe and one which had given rise to many important crises; and Eastern and Western Europe both "breathed a sigh of relief." Moreover, the convening of the European peace talks in Helsinki and the passing of their final document further perfected the detente between Eastern and Western Europe. For a relatively long period, the political, economic and trade relations, personal contacts, and cultural exchanges between the two parts of Europe saw marked development. However, just as the ruling cliques of many European countries were beginning to sit back and enjoy the fruits of detente, there was brewing between the United States and the Soviet Union a new contest of strength aimed at gaining nuclear superiority in, and hence control over, Europe. The European situation thus carried the seeds of a new crisis.

The goal of Soviet policy in Europe is to control Eastern Europe and terrorize Western Europe with military force. Terrorizing the latter will make it easier to control the former. Even during the era of detente, the Soviet Union did not waver in this aim. To this end, in the 1970's the Soviet Union adopted the strategy of a "dual offensive." The first offensive consists of outflanking Western Europe's peripheries, conducting a southward strategy, and intensifying the struggle with the United States in strategic areas of the Middle East and Africa, thereby threatening the oil and raw materials supplies and the strategic channels which Western Europe relies upon for its existence. The Soviet Union's repeated attacks have seen some success, the invasion of Afghanistan being the high point of these attacks. The second offensive consists of taking the opportunity presented by the detente in Europe to step up soft and hard tactics toward Western Europe. While further developing its conventional strength, the Soviet Union has increased its deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles, achieving an advantageous position in military terms. At the same time, it has tried hard to gain economic benefits to improve and strengthen its economic position.



The intention of the Soviet Union consists in using the above "double offensive" strategy to create a split between Europe and the United States, to shake NATO's "flexible response strategy" at its roots, and, with force as a backup, gradually bring Western Europe under its influence and control. In the face of this Soviet offensive, contradictions between the United States and Western Europe have intensified. Ever since the United States and Soviet Union achieved parity in strategic nuclear weapons, there has been some wavering in confidence in the "flexible response strategy" among the NATO countries, while the large-scale deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles has further added to NATO's "crisis of confidence." This crisis affects both the security of the defense system and the political relations of the transatlantic allies. In order to improve and strengthen its position in Europe, the United States began to readjust its policies toward the Soviet Union in the latter part of the Carter administration, and has adopted an uncompromising stance.

Since coming to power, the Reagan administration has fully implemented its "new containment policy" toward the Soviet Union. The core of this policy consists in strengthening the power position of the United States, achieving nuclear superiority in Europe, and thereby containing the expansion of Soviet influence. From the passing of the double NATO resolution in 1979 to the breakup of the Geneva arms negotiations in 1983, the United States conducted a "counteroffensive" against the Soviet Union. After many setbacks the United States and Western Europe finally achieved cooperation and stood up to the Soviet threat and blackmail; in late 1983 they deployed Pershing II and cruise missiles as scheduled, the result of which was to begin a new round of superpower contention in Europe. During this period there was a certain improvement in the U.S. position, Western Europe strengthened its defenses somewhat, and the contradictions between the United States and Western Europe were commensurately ameliorated, while the Soviet Union was markedly passive by comparison. Naturally, the Soviet Union did not by any means mind appearing weak, since it still had a few cards in its hand.

The important consequence of the evolving superpower contention described above was that Europe once again became the central link in the face-to-face confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, such that the two opposing military blocs in Europe -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- experienced a marked deterioration in relations, changing the atmosphere of detente which had existed during the 1970's. The "dove of peace" of the detente era became overshadowed by superpower conflict. At present, the United States and the Soviet Union have no choice but to carry on with the intense struggle. In the nuclear gambling game they are carrying on in Europe they both want to seize opportunities for themselves, and each side considers that it can make use of such opportunities. The Soviet Union is not about to submissively give up its superior position in terms of medium-range nuclear weaponry; it is currently stepping up its deployment of SS-20 missiles, while deploying its new models, the SS-21 and SS-23 missiles, in Czechoslovakia and other East European countries.

At the same time, the Soviet Union is finding ways of utilizing the contradictions between the United States and Western Europe in the wake of the missile deployment. On the one hand it is taking a tough stance, refusing to go back to the negotiating table unless the United States withdraws its missiles, while on the other hand it is pushing and pulling at the West European nations, pressuring them into submission militarily, while in the sphere of political, economic, and trade contacts and relations between East and West Germany it is leaving the net open on one side, drawing Western Europe out of the orbit of the United States. As for the United States, though it pretends to be prepared to talk and many times claims its willingness to reopen the Geneva talks with "no preconditions" in response to the fierce demands of its West European allies for a restoration of negotiations, there is in fact not the slightest trace of flexibility in its stance.

It is continuing its gradual deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles according to schedule. Moreover, it is closing in other areas of the globe such as the Middle East, southern Africa and Central America, intensifying the struggle with the Soviet Union.

Analyzing the above, we may make the following assertion concerning the situation in Europe: Due to the intensification of the superpower confrontation, Europe has passed from one stage to another over the past few years. In the history of postwar Europe, there have occurred the "cold war period" and the "detente period." Over the last few years, however, there has arisen between East and West in Europe a situation of stalemate confrontation dissimilar to both "cold war" and "detente." Its characteristics are as follows: Both sides are on the one hand increasing their military power and opening up a new round in the arms race, making East-West relations daily more tense, while on the other hand they are making great efforts to maintain political, economic, and trade links, allowing the stagnating but not the severing of relations with the other side, and leaving room for maneuver. Because there is a deep background to these characteristics, they are by no means transient phenomena and will instead remain for a relatively long time.

Intensification of the head-on superpower conflict in Europe and the appearance of tension in the West European situation has had two effects on transatlantic relations. On the one hand, in this situation of an East-West deadlock the United States and Europe have cooperated in policy and action on deployment of the first batch of missiles, a cooperation born of their common interest in resisting the Soviet Union. Logically speaking, there has been a new "linkup" in the defense of the United States and Europe. On the other hand, against a background of comparative unanimity, the "crisis of confidence" between the United States and Europe has by no means found a fundamental solution. In the present tense situation, there is by no means a unanimity of opinion between the U.S. and Europe on the question of what the Western alliance's next step should be. In this new situation, their conflict on the question of strategic interests is even more acute. Though the above two effects seem on the surface to be mutually contradictory, this contradictory phenomenon reflects precisely the complexity of the situation in Europe and relations between the United States and Europe.

In a joint report written in the early 1980's by the directors of four West European institutes of international relations, this view was emphasized: The crisis that had occurred in U.S. -European relations was "a product of historical and structural trends," that the old structure of the NATO alliance had come to an end, and it was necessary to establish a new alliance on the basis of more equality between countries. Put simply, the "historical and structural" crisis to which they refer represents the fact that the economic power of Western Europe has turned it into an equal partner and competitor of the United States, but there has not been a commensurate change in security relations. Western Europe has always seen the United States' nuclear protection of the region as the military basis of the alliance. However, because of parity in strategic weapons between the superpowers, the result was that on the one hand Western Europe was in fact even more dependent on an American first strike capability to halt a Soviet attack; and on the other hand, the United States, in order to avoid suffering a nuclear attack on its own soil, established its strategic principles ever more clearly on the basis of a "limited nuclear war" on the Continent of Europe. However, the basic principle upheld by Western Europe is that any nuclear strategy of the Western alliance must be based on the idea that the United States and Europe share a common fate, and on the attempt to terrorize the Soviet Union by means of this global "balance of terror," thereby preventing another war in Europe.

In face of the above contradiction, the Western nations make no attempt to conceal the truth that the military basis of the Western alliance is very shaky. Recently, in response to the recent situation, Henry Kissinger wrote the article "A Plan for the Transformation of NATO" in which he reopened the wound in the U.S.-European alliance. He acknowledged that NATO "does not possess a single unanimously agreed-upon reliable strategy" and that "the current dispute" within NATO "is both unprecedented and unsettling."

The reason the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles has again stirred up the contradictions between the United States and Europe lies mainly in the following aspects:

First is the struggle between "superiority" and "parity." Though the Reagan administration makes all sorts of claims that its aim is to maintain a military balance between East and West, its actual behavior, such as greatly increasing its military budget and intensifying research and development on new weaponry and deployment, demonstrates that its actual policy is to fight for military (and, in particular, nuclear) superiority. In the strategic thinking of the Reagan administration, only by achieving military superiority can the U.S. win the initiative in its struggle with the Soviet Union, strengthen its control over Western Europe, and secure its leading status in the West. The basic policy of Western Europe, on the other hand, is to make efforts to keep the military strength of the United States and the Soviet Union respectively in Europe at a "low-level balance." In this way, the danger of war will be reduced and tensions relaxed; at the same time, military budgets may be reduced also, lightening the economic burden and according with the wishes of the nations' general public. Even more importantly, only under this premise can Europe achieve greater independence and gain greater room for maneuver between the superpower. This, then, represents a basic conflict between the military strategies of the United States and Europe.

The second is the struggle over "detente." There has always been a sharp conflict between the United States and Europe over how to assess the situation of detente in Europe during the 1970's. During the early 1970's the United States basically supported the "policy of detente" pursued by Western Europe. At the time, the United States was in a position of "strategic dislocation" following the Vietnam war and was carrying out strategic withdrawals in certain regions of the world to rally its forces to deal with the Soviet challenge. The relative calm in the strategic region of Europe helped the United States carry out this strategy. Therefore, from West Germany's "new policy toward the East" to the Helsinki conference on European security, though various contradictions and conflicts existed between the United States and Europe their policies were basically in accord. If it had not been so, the "policy of detente" pursued by Western Europe would have been almost impossible to carry out.

However, with gradual accomplishment of the U.S. strategic readjustment, its position improved somewhat and the U.S.-European split on the question of detente began to surface more and more. The United States demanded that its West European allies act in accord with the strategic interests of its rivalry with the Soviet Union. It even attempted to reestablish the leading status in the Western world it had enjoyed during the "two worlds" era of the 1950's. The United States was also unwilling for Western Europe to strengthen its independent position under detente conditions. For this reason, since the late 1970's the United States has basically taken a negative attitude toward European detente, considering that detente's losses will outweigh its gains.



In view of this, Western Europe has recently stressed repeatedly the need to carry out the policy of the 1967 "Harmel Report" (or "defense plus detente equals security"), supporting a limited strengthening of military forces by NATO to resist the Soviet Union while at the same time making an effort to keep open the channels of detente between East and West. The leaders of certain major West European countries continue to have frequent contacts with the East, even under the present tense conditions between the superpowers.

The two Germanies are by no means, as the Soviet Union threatened, "separated by a thick wall of missiles" but are indeed more friendly with each other than before in terms of political and economic relations. Take for instance the visit to Hungary by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in February this year. Various signs indicate that Western Europe is doing all it can to maintain the stable structure necessary for the promotion of East-West relations. Of course, this hard work on the part of Western Europe cannot but be restricted by overall relations between East and West. The contradictions between the United States and Western Europe on this issue are bound to become increasingly acute.

The third is the entanglement of the economic contradictions between the United States and Europe and the current East-West tension. For a certain number of years now, with the development of the most profound and serious cyclical crisis in the postwar West, the United States and Europe have been shifting their troubles onto each other. They have also been experiencing increasing conflicts of interest on such questions as high U.S. interest rates and protectionism. For various reasons, the position of Western Europe in this economic crisis is even more difficult than that of other Western nations. Moreover, Western Europe lags behind the United States and Japan in the current new technological revolution. From an economic point of view therefore, Western Europe does not want tension in Europe. Western Europe is unwilling to take on an ever increasing military budget and does not want to lose its economic and trade contacts with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Some West European scholars have pointed out that Western Europe is hoping for a relaxed environment in its relations with the East in order to "cure its own economic and social sickness," while the United States, on the other hand, "due to its constant need to increase tension," "is throwing Western Europe into a gunpowder keg," and, like the creation of high interest rates and the restriction of the U.S. dollar money supply, this practice is "aimed as reducing the economic capacity and status of Western Europe as an economic opponent of the United States, which is in turn of benefit to big American corporations in gaining further advantage in the competition." This analysis by West European scholars, though exaggerated to a certain extent, at least shows that when Western Europe considers issues it weighs the pros and cons by combining military, political, and economic factors.

The contradictions between the United States and Europe, which have fluctuated in NATO for many years now, have been termed "a love-hate relationship." The two sides share the common need to resist the Soviet Union militarily. Economically, though they have deep contradictions, they also share common interests due to interpenetration between monopoly consortia. Neither side can do without the other. Under present conditions, though the two sides are in accord in one aspect of their policy, they are in conflict over military strategy, while their political and economic contradictions are becoming increasingly acute. It can be said that the present contradictions between the United States and Europe have certain characteristics related to this period in history. Since the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" is becoming less and less "reliable" and "credible," the basis on which NATO was founded is becoming more and more rocky.

For Western Europe today, one particularly acute and painful fact is that though the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" is unreliable, there is no choice but to rely on it because there is no perfect or effective substitute for it in the foreseeable future. This fact will dictate the direction in which U.S.-European contradictions develop for a certain period of time to come; they are acute and profound but are likely to be held within certain limits.

### III.

In the current tense situation in Europe, Western Europe is even more aware of the limitations and weaknesses in its position. Recently, West Europeans have repeatedly stressed that this situation is a "stimulant" to the unification of Western Europe, and is an incentive to the West European nations to quicken the process of unification.

First, this means economic unity. The nations of Western Europe have drawn a lesson from their longstanding economic crisis, which is that a socioeconomic crisis in Europe stirs the superpowers to fight over Europe itself. The economic status of Western Europe has weakened considerably since the mid-1970's, and though there are all sorts of internal reasons for this, one important factor is that the process of European economic unification has come to a halt due to the economic crisis, and is therefore a long way from being able to meet the needs of the present situation.

The EC has been arguing for a long time over questions such as the financial budget and agricultural policy, which has had an effect not only on the economic sphere but on West European unanimity on international and continental issues. Though the last few EC conferences have got stuck on the above issues, all sides have the desire to solve the problems, contradictions are becoming less acute, and a compromise may be reached within a short time. To meet the challenge of the new technological revolution, certain EC countries are discussing various new programs, exploring ways to give a fresh boost to the EC. France has raised the idea of establishing an "industrial cooperative body," a "technological cooperative body," a "spaceflight cooperative body," and so on. In fact, there are already the beginnings of cooperation between EC countries in the fields of microelectronics, spaceflight, and so on, while cooperation in scientific research has also been strengthened. Of course, due to vast differences in the conditions and interests of the various EC member nations, there has been a tendency, especially since the expansion of the EC, for these differences and imbalances in economic development to increase, and it is no easy matter for the EC to increase cooperation on its original basis. Continued development of the EC will depend on eliminating customs barriers between the various nations, strengthening the external protection of the Common Market, and other difficult problems. It is therefore bound to be an arduous task. However, looking at this from a long-term point of view, due to urgent objective needs it is possible that the EC through discussion, will achieve some breakthrough in cooperation and thereby strengthen its economic position. Many of the smaller West European countries, after decades of postwar development, now possess considerable economic and technological strength; and West European unity has undergone severe trials, which cannot be underestimated when considering the question of their united power and possible development.

Western Europe is also in the process of discussing how to strengthen unity in the fields of politics and defense. Late last year, a famous West European politician said: "Once deployment of medium-range missiles begins in Europe, the slate will have to be wiped clean again in East-West relations."



In January this year the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, stated publicly and clearly that "on the question of the role which Europe itself plays, Europe must define further its own character and its own interests in terms of security policy." Certain leading figures from various West European countries have had much to say recently on this subject. The implication of their words is clear. In the wake of the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles, relations between Europe and the superpowers will become increasingly tense and Western Europe must take some action. Otherwise it will be pulled around by the nose by the superpowers, becoming nothing more than a sacrificial object and weakening greatly in its independent status.

Several years ago, the foreign ministers of West Germany and Italy called jointly for the establishment of a "European alliance" to strengthen political cooperation in the EC. Since the beginning of this year there have been even louder calls for a "European alliance." For a certain number of years now there has been definite progress in the field of political cooperation in Western Europe. On certain pressing international issues the EC nations have coordinated their policies, doing their best to "speak with one voice." The establishment of the European Parliament has also provided a forum for discussion and the creation of public opinion. But there are still a lot of obstacles to West European unity and its limitations are clear. For instance, on many issues relating to the major interests of Western Europe, the various countries of Western Europe are basically still acting in their own national interests, making it difficult to coordinate policy and action. Therefore the EC often finds itself in a passive position. However, the overall objective situation urgently requires that Western Europe tread a path toward unity and self-strengthening.

The question of strengthening defense unity in Western Europe has been more hotly debated recently. As to the question of strengthening West European political and defense unity, several plans and scenarios are currently under discussion, such as the idea of reviving the "West European Union"; strengthening combined research and production of conventional weapons; establishing a "European nuclear force" based on the British and French nuclear forces; establishing an independent "European nuclear force," et cetera. Some of these programs are already being carried out, and there is a need now for their expansion, such as the combined research and development of "flexible weaponry" to avoid too much reliance on U.S. weapons and technology. Some are at the beginning stage, such as revival of the "West European Union," which is to be discussed by the countries concerned in May and July this year. This question is a relatively acute one at present. The initial function of the "West European Union" was to limit the development of West German military power. For a long time the organization has existed only in name and has not played any great role. The revival of the organization today would have entirely different aims. The West European nations hope that it will become an organ devoted to discussing questions of defense within NATO. Its resolutions will only become effective upon authorization of the various governments concerned and therefore it will be able to coordinate defense policies between the West European nations and strengthen the "West European backbone," but it will also leave each country room for choice and not be too restrictive. Under present conditions this represents a relatively viable, positive, and effective measure. Naturally, the most sensitive question remains that of nuclear weapons. Whatever form of combined nuclear force Western Europe adopts, it must solve the problem of the status and role of West Germany, and this cannot be carried out under present international conditions.

One thing worth looking at is the new developments recently in the trend toward cooperation on defense between France and West Germany. The leaders of both governments have stressed this, and are in the process of discussing the specific content of this cooperation.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
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The strengthening of French-German cooperation on defense will become the axis of, and main driving force behind, West European defense cooperation.

To sum up, West European unity is being acted on at present by two forces, one being the obstacles to unity created by the differences in economic and political interests of the various West European countries, the other being the pressures of the situation, in particular the intensified conflict between the superpowers over Europe, which in turn encourages Western Europe to look for new ways to unify and strengthen itself. The situation in Europe is a complex one, and given the restrictions of various circumstances, there is unlikely to be a dramatic breakthrough in West European unification in the fields of economics, politics, or defense. However, the deeper implications of Europe's slow evolution are worth noting. It can be predicted that the European nations will increase exploration of the path toward taking their fate into their own hands.

U.S., USSR END EUROPEAN SECURITY CONSULTATION

OW222102 Beijing XINHUA in English 2047 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 22 (XINHUA) -- The United States and the Soviet Union are completing their two-day, useful and between-the-round consultation on European security here today, said the U.S. State Department. Department spokesman Alan Romberg said NATO has introduced a set of specific measures designed to enhance security and minimize the chance of war in Europe. The U.S. is prepared to engage in serious negotiations, which, he said, would lead to "significant progress in this round" toward the adoption of these measures. He said the third round of the talks for the conference on disarmament in Europe will be held on September 11 in Stockholm.

XINHUA REPORTS REAGAN NOMINATION AT GOP CONVENTION

OW230802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 23 Aug 84

["Ronald Reagan Renominated as Republican Presidential Candidate (by Li Yanming)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Dallas, August 22 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan was unanimously renominated as the Republican Party's 1984 presidential candidate by all the 2,233 delegates of the Republican National Convention here tonight.

This came to the surprise of nobody both inside and outside of the convention since Reagan was the only candidate of the Republican Party this year. He was the first U.S. chief executive since 1972 to have no challengers in his own political party. Vice-President George Bush also got renomination tonight. He won 2,231 votes from 2,233 convention delegates.

The Republican National Convention opened on August 20. During the past two days, a number of leading Republicans, including Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker and former U.S. President Gerald Ford, spoke at the convention. They all lavished praises on Reagan for his "strong leadership" during his past three-and-a half year's presidency, while attacking the domestic and foreign policies of the Democratic Party. Last night, the convention approved the Republican Party's 1984 election platform, which was termed by THE NEW YORK TIMES as "the most conservative" one in recent decades of the party's history.

Recent public opinion polls showed that Reagan had a 10-20 point lead over the Democratic presidential nominee Walter Mondale. Reagan arrived in Dallas this afternoon. He will make acceptance speech on Thursday night.

REPUBLICAN STANCE ON TAIWAN, HONG KONG CRITICIZED

OW222244 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1643 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 22 Aug (XINHUA) -- According to a report from a Western news agency, on the evening of 21 August the Republican Party Convention adopted a platform that included a passage that constitutes an interference in China's internal affairs, thus showing no regard for China's strong request.

In violation of the principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations, the platform of the Republican Party openly claimed to "support and fully implement the provisions of the 'Taiwan Relations Act'" as well as to "support self-determination for the people of Hong Kong." On the evening of 20 August, Zhang Wenjin, the Chinese ambassador to the United States, sent a telegram to the chairman of the Republican Party Platform Committee and the chairman of the Republican National Convention strongly urging the Republican Party, in the interests of maintaining good relations between China and the United States, to remove from its platform the passage that constitutes an interference in China's internal affairs.

After the vote, Chairman Lott of the Republican Party Platform Committee said: China's criticism of the passages on the Taiwan and Hong Kong issues included in the platform is "something expected." He said: The Republican Party has no plans to take any action to remove or revise the passages in the platform on Taiwan and Hong Kong. The platform still fully reaffirms Reagan's efforts to establish solid, long-term relations with China.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

According to another report, Sir Ian Gilmour, chairman of the British Conservative Party invited to attend the U.S. Republican Party's Convention, also expressed his opposition today to the passage in the Republican Party's platform on so-called "self-determination for the people of Hong Kong." He said: Hong Kong's future can only be settled through talks between Britain and China.

WANG BINGNAN MEETS U.S. GUESTS IN BEIJING

OW221752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship With Foreign Countries, met here today with Hugo Hansen, president of the China Cultural Society of Texas and Louisiana of the United States, and Mary Neelley, vice-president of the society. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Zhou Erfu, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a dinner in honor of the U.S. visitors this evening.

WANG BINGNAN MEETS U.S. FEDERAL DATA SCIENTIST

OW220625 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and feted adviser to the U.S. Federal Scientific Commission on Educational Data Li Yaohua and her husband, Wu Yunxiang, on 20 August and had a friendly conversation with the guests.



BATMONH REPLACES TSEDENBAL AS MPR PARTY CHIEF

OW231152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Mongolian leader Yumjaajin Tsedenbal today was "relieved" of his post of general secretary and Politburo member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Soviet news agency TASS reported from Ulaanbaatar, capital of Mongolia. The decision was made at an extraordinary plenary session of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. Tsedenbal was replaced by Jambyn Batmonh, Politburo member of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, "in consideration of his health" and "with his own agreement."

Tsedenbal was elected party general secretary in November 1958. The TASS report said the plenary session of the party Central Committee "voiced deep gratitude" to Tsedenbal for his "outstanding contribution to the party and the people."

T. Namsray, secretary of the party Central Committee, was elected to the Politburo of the party at the plenary session. Jambyn Batmonh presided over the plenary session. Politburo member and Secretary of the party Central Committee Demchigiyn Molomjamts was entrusted by the Politburo to address on the issue of party organization.

PRC PREPARES FOR JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW220746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Preparations are well under way in China to receive a 3,000 member Japanese youth delegation, Liu Yandong, vice-president of the All-China Youth Federation, announced here today. The delegation is expected to visit China soon at the invitation of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Speaking at a press conference given by the All-China Journalists' Association, Liu said that preparations began as early as six months ago. She said the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Students' Federation and the China-Japan Friendship Association would be in charge of receiving the delegation.

During their stay, the Japanese youths will tour Xian, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Wuhan as well as Beijing. They will visit factories, schools, rural areas and places of scenic and historical interest. They are also expected to attend the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. A set of three commemorative stamps will be issued depicting the friendly gathering of Chinese and Japanese youths.

Composed of representatives from 300 Japanese organizations and colleges, the delegation will be divided into four groups. The visit is scheduled to begin in September 24 and end on October 8. While in Beijing, they will attend a grand banquet held in the Great Hall of the People to celebrate the 12th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations and a get-together with major Chinese party and government leaders and 18,000 people at the capital indoor stadium.



CHINESE, JAPANESE '21ST CENTURY' MEMBERS MEET

OW221826 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhaoguo, chief representative of the Chinese members of the "21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship," met with Tadao Ishikawa, chief representative of the Japanese members of the committee, and two other Japanese committee members here today. They discussed matters concerning the first committee meeting to be held in Tokyo and Hakone from September 9 to 12.

During their conversation, Wang conveyed Ishikawa a message from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, in which Hu expressed a welcome to Ishikawa and his party and hoped that their meeting with Wang would result in proper arrangements for the first committee meeting. Present at today's meeting were also three other Chinese members of the committee.

In the evening, Wang gave a dinner for Ishikawa and his party.

Wu Xueqian Attends Meeting

OW230852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met here today with Tadao Ishikawa, Japan's chief representative on the 21st Century Committee for Japan-China Friendship, and two other Japanese members of the committee. Wu said he hoped that the committee would play an active role in promoting the contacts and friendship between the two peoples. He said he was confident of the success of the forthcoming first meeting of the committee with the support of leaders of the two countries.

QIAN LIREN MEETS DPRK PROVINCIAL DELEGATION

OW221730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Qian Liren, head of the Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and gave a luncheon today for a delegation from the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation is led by Yi Kil-ho, secretary of propaganda of the North Hamgyong Committee. Present on the occasion was Zhu Liang, deputy head of the Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and the D.P.R.K. Ambassador to China Sin In-ha.

The delegation is visiting China at the invitation of the C.P.C. Heilongjiang Provincial Committee and arrived in Beijing by train this morning.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT AWARDS MEDAL TO DENG XIAOPING

OW221358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (XINHUA) -- According to a report by the Romanian news agency today, Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 20 August signed a decree conferring the "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" medal, first class, on Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party and chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, on his 80th birthday. The decree praises Comrade Deng Xiaoping for his outstanding contributions toward developing cooperation between the two parties and increasing friendship between the two peoples of Romania and China and for promoting socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

The "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" medal, first class, is a five-star gold medal. It is the highest honor conferred on Romanian citizens or citizens of foreign countries who have made distinguished contributions in a given field.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1219 GMT on 22 August carries a service message canceling this item, but at 1251 GMT the same service reruns the item with the following variation: First graph from line seven to eight should read "People's Republic of China. The decree praises..." omitting phrase "on his 80th birthday."]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LI XIANNIAN'S ROMANIA VISITAttends National Celebration

OW221906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today called on the entire people to make greater efforts in their socialist construction and to strengthen the country's independence and sovereignty. He reiterated that Romania supports and firmly strives for the simultaneous dissolution of both the NATO and the Warsaw Pact and for the abolition of military blocs in general.

Ceausescu, who is also general secretary of the Central Committee of Romanian Communist Party [RCP], was speaking at a grand meeting at the "Republic Palace" here this afternoon to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Romania's "anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation" (August 23). The meeting was jointly organized by the R.C.P. Central Committee, the Grand National Assembly and the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Elena Ceausescu, member of the Standing Bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister and member of the Standing Bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee, and other party and government leaders attended the session.

Present at the meeting were Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and president of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese party and government delegation which he leads, and more than 150 foreign delegations.

In his two-hour-long speech, Ceausescu said the forty post-revolution years were "the greatest and most flourishing" era in the historical and social development of the Romanian people. Romania is today an industrial-agrarian country with a modern and powerful industry and modern socialist agriculture in full progress, he said.

He went on to say, "the achievements in the epoch ushered in by the August 1944 revolution of social and national liberation wonderfully crown our people's centuries-old struggle for a free, independent and happy life, and strongly prove the entire nation's creative power."

Referring to the current world situation, the Romanian leader said the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the Soviet nuclear counter-measures "have resulted in a very serious situation in Europe." "Now more than ever before," he pointed out, "the European peoples must do their utmost to stop the deployment of U.S. missiles and the Soviet counter-measures for the resumption of Soviet-American negotiations, with a view to arriving at an agreement on the elimination of all medium-range missiles and of all nuclear weapons in Europe." He said that the key issue of our age is to put an end to the arms race, to progress toward disarmament, nuclear disarmament primarily, and to safeguard the supreme right of the people and the nations -- the right to life, freedom, independence and peace.

#### Meets DPRK Premier

OW221440 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian warmly conversed here this afternoon with Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Both of them are here attending the Romanian National Day celebrations.

Premier Kang Song-san conveyed to President Li the best regards from Kim Il-song, president of D.P.R.K. The Korean premier said that President Kim Il-song wishes President Li's visit to Romania a success. President Li expressed his thanks to President Kim Il-song. He asked Premier Kang Song-san to convey his greetings to President Kim.

#### Tours History Museum

OW221218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today expressed his belief that the heroic Romanian people will certainly achieve still greater successes under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu in a new historical period of Romania's socialist construction. This was written by President Li in the visitor's book at the end of his tour of the Museum of History.

Located on Calea Victoriei, the museum contains a large collection of exhibits reflecting the history of the Romanian people's heroic struggle. President Li toured with great interest some exhibition halls, including the neolithic statues, the treasure, and the Middle Ages.

PRC LEADERS GREET ROMANIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

OW221316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leaders have pledged unremitting efforts of the Communist Party, government and people of China to constantly strengthen and develop the friendship between China and Romania.

In a joint message to Romanian leaders to mark the 40th anniversary of Romania's National Day which falls on tomorrow, four Chinese leaders said the two Communist Parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Romania have forged a relationship as close comrades-in-arms and tested friends in their common revolutionary struggles and construction which has stood the test of various kinds of storms. "History has demonstrated that the friendship between the two countries established on the basis of Marxism and Leninism and proletarian internationalism has enormous vitality," the message said.

The message, addressed to Romanian Communist Party General Secretary, Romanian President and Chairman of the State Council Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Descalescu, was signed by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Chinese President Li Xiannian, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Peng Zhen, and Premier Zhao Ziyang on August 19.

The message said, "The victory gained in the revolution of social and national liberation and anti-fascism and anti-imperialism by the heroic Romanian people 40 years ago under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party was to epoch-making significance and opened a new era in the history of Romania and made an important contribution to the victory of the worldwide anti-fascist war."

The message noted, "In the last 40 years, the Romanian Communist Party has persisted in applying the universal principles of Marxism and Leninism to Romania's specific conditions and has led the Romanian people in building socialism independently. The Romanian people have built Romania into a socialist country with a strong industry and a modernized agriculture by inheriting and developing their glorious revolutionary tradition, making unremitting and strenuous efforts relying on their own wisdom, and intelligence, and by hard working.

"Today, the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, are striving with unshaken confidence and unyielding will to further develop their national economy, raise the standard of their material and cultural life, and build a socialist society with all-around development. The Chinese people cordially rejoice at the great achievements made by the fraternal Romanian people."

The message said, "In international affairs Romania has all along upheld the principles of independence and sovereignty, mutual benefit, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs that govern country-to-country relations, and on such a basis it has developed friendly relations with various countries. Romania firmly opposes power politics and domineering and has waged an indomitable struggle to safeguard its national dignity and state sovereignty and uphold international justice. It is now playing an increasingly important role in the struggle against arms race, especially nuclear arms race, and for safeguarding peace and stability in Europe and the world as a whole, and has won broad international support and praises."



BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW221712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- A reception was held in Beijing this evening to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Romania's social and national liberation and its anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution. The reception was sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Among those attending were Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (C.P.C.) and Chinese vice president; Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.C. Central Advisory Commission and State Councillor; Yang Bo, minister of light industry; Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Li Qiang, president of the China-Romania Friendship Association; and leading members of other government departments concerned. Also present was Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu and other officials from the Romanian Embassy in Beijing.

Li Qiang spoke highly at the reception of the heroic struggle of the Romanian people for freedom and national liberation. Li said that after liberation the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist party headed by General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, have overcome difficulties and scored tremendous achievements in their socialist construction. He said: "We regard your achievements as our own." Li expressed his joy at seeing that the revolutionary friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples have developed greatly.

In his speech at the reception, Ambassador Miculescu recalled the history of the anti-fascist struggle and the national liberation of Romania. He also gave a briefing on the achievements scored by the Romanian people in all fields. Miculescu said that the Romanian Communist Party and people very much cherish friendship and cooperation with China, which is beneficial to the socialist construction of the two countries.

Before the reception the people attending were shown around a picture exhibition on the achievements of the Romanian socialist revolution and construction.

JI PENGFEI ATTENDS ROMANIAN PHOTO EXHIBIT OPENING

OW220828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- A Romanian photographic exhibition opened here today at the Museum of the Chinese Revolution in celebration of Romania's National Day tomorrow. The two-week exhibition of about 120 photographs illustrates the achievements made by the Romanian people in the past 40 years under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party in industry, agriculture, culture, science, foreign affairs, national defense and people's lives. Also exhibited are photographs featuring the Romanian people's armed uprising on August 23, 1944. One of the photos shows Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party general secretary, meeting his Chinese counterpart Hu Yaobang during Hu's 1983 visit to Romania.

Attending today's opening ceremony were State Councillor Ji Pengfei, Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen, President of the China-Romania Friendship Association Li Qiang and Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu. The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Romanian Museum of History of the Communist Party, Revolutionary and Democratic Movement, the Romanian Embassy in Beijing, and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution. It will move to the Museum of Anhui Province in Hefei in a fortnight.



KUWAITI ASSEMBLY SPEAKER VIEWS PRC VISIT

## Values Closer Ties

OW221234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Kuwait values highly its 'friendly relations' with China and is longing for closer ties with that country, speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani said here today. The speaker told XINHUA before his departure for China, that during his visit, he will discuss with Chinese leaders issues of mutual concern and coordinate the two countries' stands towards the humanitarian cause.

He recalled that since the Chinese National People's Congress obtained membership in the Inter-Parliamentary Union last April, coordination between the parliaments of Kuwait and China "has produced tremendous influence on the cause of upholding truth and justice." He pointed out that in a world which is almost changing daily, it is imperative to "maintain close ties between friends."

Al-'Adasani expressed satisfaction over the progress in the two countries' relations. He noted that the volume of his country's import from China shot up to 39.6 million Kuwaiti dinars (about 134.6 million U.S. dollars) in 1980 from 10.8 million Kuwaiti dinars (about 36.7 million U.S. dollars) in 1973, while its export to China increased to 35.7 million dinars (about 121.4 million U.S. dollars) in 1980 from 5 million dinars (17 million U.S. dollars) in 1977.

The speaker said Kuwaiti funds have granted loans to China for its development projects. China's open policy has brought about a new prospect for more economic cooperation between the two countries. "Some other agreements can be signed to boost the economic and trade ties between the two countries," he added.

China has laid a firm basis for developing its political relations not only with Kuwait but also with all Arab countries, as it pursues a policy of upholding truth and justice and backing the liberation struggle of the world people, particularly the struggle against colonialism and Zionism, Al-'Adasani said.

On the almost four-year-old Gulf war, the speaker said it is the big powers who are profiting from the war. Instead of cherishing an intention to prevent the war, they sell arms to the warring states, Iran and Iraq. He pointed out that the ongoing war might pave the way for big-power interference. "Tension is built up in the whole region," he added. He asked Iran to make a positive response to the call for a peaceful settlement of the Gulf conflict.

## Begins 6-Day Visit

OW230814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the National Assembly of the state of Kuwait, led by Speaker Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, arrived here by special plane at noon today on a 6-day visit to China. The guests were greeted at the airport by Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Kuwait Ambassador to China Haj 'Abd al-Hadi al-Mahmid.

ZHANG AIPING MEETS ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

OW221744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping met and feted Zambian Minister of Defense C.M. Mwananshiku and his party at the Great Hall of the People here today. They had a friendly conversation. Mwananshiku and his party are on a stopover here after a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Zambian Ambassador to China Mathias Mainza Chona was present at the meeting.

WU XUEQIAN, MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

## Ministers Stress Similar Views

OW221158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese State Councillor and foreign minister, held talks with Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, here today. Following their exchange of views, the foreign ministers stressed that they held identical or similar views on many international issues.

Beye said Mali pursued a policy of non-alignment based on opposing power politics and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The Malian Government supported African unity, the South-South cooperation and the establishment of a new international economic order, he added.

Describing peace and development as the two major issues facing the world today, Wu said that China pursued an independent foreign policy of opposing hegemonism, safeguarding world peace and strengthening unity and cooperation with the other Third World countries. The foreign ministers also explored new ways of promoting Sino-Malian economic and technical cooperation.

## Cooperation Accord Signed

OW230950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on economic cooperation between China and Mali and notes on China giving grain to Mali were signed here today. Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye put their signatures on the two documents on behalf of their respective governments.

CAPE VERDE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME 17 AUG

OW171323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde led by Abilio Duarte, member of the Political Commission and secretary for external relations of the Secretariat of the National Committee of the party, left here for home at the end of a ten-day visit to China. They were seen off at the airport by Qian Qiren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

DENG XIAOPING'S CULTURAL REVOLUTION EXPERIENCE

HK221312 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by Mao Mao: "In the Days Spent in Jiangxi"]

[Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese of 1856 GMT on 22 August transmits a 1,780-character report on the 22 August RENMIN RIBAO article by Mao Mao. The ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline reads: "Deng Xiaoping's Daughter Writer To Disclose the Life of Deng Xiaoping During the 3 Years in Jiangxi." The first paragraph reads: "Deng Xiaoping's daughter Mao Mao has contributed an article to RENMIN RIBAO "In the Days Spent in Jiangxi," disclosing in detail the state of Deng Xiaoping's life in Jiangxi between 1 October 1969 and February 1973."]

The history of the 10 years of turmoil will never repeat itself. Reminiscences about the past make one bitter yet excited and make one strong from thinking deeply.

People will never forget that evil "Circular Order No 1" of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique. After he was accused of being the "nation's second biggest capitalist roader," my father was locked up and isolated for 2 years. Then he was suddenly informed that he had to be transferred to Jiangxi. At that time, our family had been driven far apart by the mighty current of the "Cultural Revolution." My elder brother was so seriously persecuted that he was eventually crippled. My other brothers and sisters had already been sent to rural areas to be "remolded," and only my grandmother (my father's step-mother) remained in Beijing. Therefore, my parents brought my grandmother to board a plane in 20 October, which was specially arranged to carry them. After leaving Beijing, the plane flew over half of China, which had been cut and bruised from the pounding of the "unprecedented" political storm, before landing in Jiangxi. Since they had been locked up for a long time, they knew little about the development of the political situation on the outside, and did not have a clear idea about the "Circular Order No 1." However, it was undoubtedly an exciting thing for the family to leave that kind of isolation, and to be with each other again.

After arriving at Nanchang, the capital of Jiangxi Province, the three elderly people were brought to a guesthouse in which a "responsible person" of the provincial Military District gave them an admonitory talk, and told them "to receive remolding in a down-to-earth manner" and so on. A few days later, they were sent to a place where they were to spend more than 3 years. That was inside a former infantry school in Wangchenggang, Xinjiang Country, Jiangxi Province. The car arrived at Wangchenggang from Nanchang after a 20 minute drive. After entering the school's main entrance, they walked on a stony road lined by Chinese parasol trees, passed the school office building, and climbed a small hill along a reddish stony path. Then, they encountered a courtyard wall which was higher than a man, and which was formed by Chinese ilex. Inside the Chinese ilex wall was another bamboo fence. At the center of the round courtyard was a 2-story red brick building, formerly the school principal's residence. There were four bay trees in front of the building and a small hut for firewood at the rear. There were two bedrooms and a living room on the first floor and a kitchen and a dining room on the ground floor. In addition, there were other rooms that were occupied by personnel sent there to keep watch on them. During the "Cultural Revolution," this infantry school had long been dissolved and only a spacious, vacant, and desolate school was left behind. The buildings and classrooms were so seriously damaged that one could hear the doors and windows slam when it was rainy and windy. In the still of the night when seen from afar, the only lights were on the peak of the small hill above the vast campus, where the elderly people lived.

The three elderly people adapted very quickly to this new life. They cared for each other and vied with each other for the housework.



The strongest among them was my father, who was 65 years old. Therefore, he was responsible for cleaning the house, chopping firewood, and so on. My mother was then very weak, with her systolic blood pressure as high as 200. But she still vied with the others for the hard, dirty work, despite headaches. Also, she was often sick and in bed for days. Whenever this happened, my father always brought her her meals and water, and took good care of her. The total age of the three elderly people was over 200. The sight of them caring for and loving one another and going through thick and thin together was really touching. My grandmother was the daughter of a boatman on the Jialing Jiang in Sichuan. The turmoil and chaos of war before liberation had led her to develop a strong character. After liberation she raised my brothers and sisters and me, one after another, and worked hard for decades. After the outbreak of the "Cultural Revolution," we were thoroughly discredited and driven away from our home. But she determinedly shouldered the heavy responsibility of leading the whole family to strive for survival under adverse circumstances. She was seriously humiliated and discriminated against in that stormy life. But she was firm, calm, and unafraid of hardships and thus became the center of life for my brothers and sisters and me. After arriving at Jiangxi, she even cooked meals and washed clothes and strove to share my parents' worries. Though she was illiterate, her lifetime of frustration gave her a deep understanding of righteousness, and she was sensible and open-minded. In those years, she was able to maintain that gentle and optimistic way, like my parents, so that this new home seemed calm and thriving.

Just when we had settled down, winter set in. Since there were no facilities for dealing with cold weather in southern China, during such weather the house always iced up. And my mother became weaker, even becoming so sick that she had to stay in bed all the time. What a hard, cold, dark winter it was! But the three elderly people made concerted efforts to overcome the problems in their lives. In order to adjust to the cold winter, my father had gone so far as to scrub himself in cold water. I think that only those people who do not fear the cold can defeat cold.

Time passed quickly, and the cold winter was over. After a spell of unpleasant drizzle, spring came suddenly to southern China. Grass sprouted from the red earth, and very soon there was a vast expanse of green. The peach flowers were in full bloom everywhere on the hill. Looking out the window I could see the peaks of the rolling hills covered with clouds. The tender leaves of the trees would soon grow and the roads. Snow-white jasmine shrubs were planted on the roadsides, and the air was permeated with the fragrance of jasmine flowers. A political storm could disturb people's lives and lash at their innermost thoughts, but could not sweep away the exuberant vigor of nature. Springtime would come and wait for no one. In our small courtyard the three elderly people, taking advantage of the time the soil was soaked by rain water, had cultivated a not too small plot of land and grown some vegetables, such as white cabbages, broad beans, peppers, sponge gourds, and bitter gourds. Father would make the best use of his time every day to work this plot, digging the earth, applying fertilizer, watering, and weeding, and was often drenched with sweat.

Then came summer, which was as hot as fire in Jiangxi. The burning sun made the days intolerably hot. Carefully tended by the three elderly people, the plot was covered with green vegetables, more than enough for their consumption. Grandmother also raised a few hens in the open area at the rear of the house. These small living things were lovely and seemed to be quite understanding. When father walked in the courtyard, they often kept him company and clucked, enlivening the atmosphere there. Charged as "capitalist roaders," father and mother already had had their salaries withheld and were given only a small amount of money for monthly living expenses. They lived frugally and also had to spare some money for me and my younger brother -- we were then living and working in a production team -- to use as traveling expenses when we came home. During this time of financial difficulties, raising chickens and growing vegetables really could help meet some of the daily needs.

As laid down in the regulations on custody, the three of them usually were not allowed to leave their house and contact others. They lived a regular life in a limited space. Father and mother went to work in a factory every morning. The three of them worked on the vegetable plot in the afternoon. After doing some cleaning after dinner, they sat together listening to the radio for news. Then, father and mother would read books and newspapers and grandmother would do some needlework. Father and mother were very fond of reading. When they left Beijing, they obtained approval to bring with them almost all of their books. During their days of exile, they read whenever they could spare the time. In particular, father would read until late every night. In those several years, they read a great number of Marxist-Leninist works, the "Twenty-Four Histories," and other books on China and foreign countries, past and present. For them, this was a rare chance to sit down and read. When we visited them in Jiangxi once, father told us stories about the origins of some proverbs and sometimes questioned us to test us. Mother also told us about some delicate points in some books and her opinions on them. During their reading, they recalled the past and compared it with the present, and learned a lot. Father was introspective in character and a man of few words. His revolutionary life of more than 50 years had helped him cultivate the style of facing danger fearlessly and abandoning arrogance in times of success. He was rather optimistic about his personal fate. In adverse circumstances, he would handle everything optimistically and fill his life with work, so that he never felt empty or hesitated. During his days in Jiangxi, he replenished his life and molded his temperament chiefly by working and reading.

In 1971 my elder brother was allowed to live in Jiangxi with father and mother at their request. He had studied physics at Beijing University, been involved in father's case during the "Cultural Revolution," and had been deprived of his party membership and persecuted to the point of being crippled by Nie Yuanzi in 1968. After being passed from one place to another, he had been sent to the Qinghe social relief center in Beijing. At a time when men were not treated as men, one can imagine what kind of life a cripple like him who had been labelled a counterrevolutionary would lead. He was very weak then, having been paralyzed from his chest down and suffering high fevers from time to time. He was not treated as a university student and, of course, received no pay. In the social relief center, he could only lie in his bed each day, and earn some money by weaving wastepaper baskets out of iron wire. He was very miserable. Father and mother were filled with grief and indignation when they learned about my elder brother's condition. They had no alternative but to write the CPC Central Committee and request that my elder brother be permitted to come to Jiangxi and live with them. After all this suffering, my brother finally came to live with father and mother. The three elderly people took good care of him. Mother devoted all her love to her son. Despite her poor physical health, she served him food and drink and took care of his everyday life. Father helped his son to sponge bathe and did the most difficult jobs. Grandmother did her best to prepare tasty dishes for him to build up his health. Elder brother himself tried to overcome his physical handicap and did his best to take care of himself. Although one additional member in the family meant additional hard work, all of them shared weal and woe and respected and loved each other. This made their life enjoyable and rich.

Concerning my brother's life, which was filled with frustration at that time, I would like to mention a man who had not known my brother before, but tried to help him because this man was indignant at the unjust treatment my brother had received. This was Wang Fengwu, a worker at Beijing Foreign Language Printing House. In 1969 Wang came to Beijing University as a member of the workers' propaganda team from the printing house. He was assigned to be in charge of the team in which my brother worked. At that time my brother had already been crippled. Wang went to the university clinic to visit my brother. With his natural sense of justice, Wang showed great sympathy for my brother and held that out of revolutionary humanism, minimum medical treatment should be given to my brother.



However, in the political atmosphere of that time, Wang of course could do nothing to help him. However, in later years, wherever my brother moved to, Wang would continue to visit him and ask after his health with deep concern. After my brother went to Jiangxi, Wang repeatedly wrote to the upper levels to appeal for him. He went to the Beijing University and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committees to ask them to give medical treatment to my brother. All who lived through those times know that during those unusual times when right and wrong were confused, what a sense of justice and what courage was needed to disregard the risk to his life in defying political pressure and danger and in speaking for a man in such a predicament as my brother was in. Since that time, Wang and my brother have become tested friends. What is even more worth mentioning, since my father resumed his work, none of the members of Wang's family has asked us for anything. All my family are very grateful for Wang's help to my brother in the time of difficulties. Even more do we admire Wang and his family's noble virtues of integrity, courage, and honesty -- the noble virtues of the Chinese working class. On the raging waves of the "Great Cultural Revolution" rode various kinds of despicable people who were like the dirty foam of the waves. However, neither the huge waves nor the foam could wash away the golden sand on the beaches of the vast sea. Millions of honest, ordinary Chinese like Wang are precisely the spiritual pillars on which our country and nation rely for survival in times of danger and disaster.

Shortly after my parents arrived in Jiangxi Province, it had been arranged, at their request, for them to work in a newly built county tractor plant, a 20-minute walk from the place where we lived. My parents worked in the plant half a day each morning. My father worked as fitter. He had been a fitter when he was young and studied in France on a work-study program. Although many years had passed, he was still skilled at such work. My mother's job was stripping and cleaning coils. At that time, as the "nation's second biggest capitalist roader," my father was sent under escort to the plant every day when he went to work, where he was subjected to penal labor under surveillance and ordered "not to be unruly in work or deed." Even so, as far as my parents were concerned, this gave them an opportunity to stay in touch with the outside world, the community, and the masses after having been cut off for quite some time.

At the beginning, the workers of the plant observed the two of them with curiosity. As time passed, the words, deeds, and manners of the two elderly people as well as their attitude toward labor moved the workers deeply, and consequently they ended their estrangement with this "big capitalist roader." Working and living together, they had sympathy for him. With the passage of time, the feelings between the workers and my parents grew more and more close. The workers frequently took good care of and helped the two elderly people both in work and life. I still remember that some workers often gave us daily necessities, such as medicinal liquor for making rice wine and helped us grind rice. A section of the road leading to the plant where my parents worked was extremely muddy. Nearly 70 years old, my father had difficulty walking and once he fell on the muddy road. When the workers learned about this, they immediately and quietly repaired the road that very night.

Another event I still remember is that one day my younger brother who had gone to live in the countryside of Shanxi Province came to visit us for the first time. Everyone was happy about the family reunion. Very soon my younger brother's vacation ended. After seeing my younger brother off on a rainy morning, my parents went to work as usual. My younger brother's departure undoubtedly made my father feel very unhappy. After working for a while, my father suddenly turned pale, broke out in a cold sweat, and then felt faint. Seeing this, the workers immediately had him lie down, gave him a glass of sugared water to drink, and sent him home in a tractor. For 3 years, although my parents underwent reform through labor in this plant, the workers took good care of them as much as was within their power.

During the days my parents worked in the plant, labor itself had tempered them physically. With the contact with the masses of workers, they managed to acquire a better understanding of the masses and the social situation at that time, and also won the best spiritual comfort and support from the workers. During those years, whether in rain or wind and whether in the intense heat of summer or the severe cold of winter, they never missed a day of work in the plant.

One event remains deep in my memory: In this factory my father enjoyed his first "political treatment" since he was overthrown -- he was allowed to listen to the relay of a central document together with the workers. Under house arrest terms in Jiangxi, my father was not allowed access to any political news. On 1 October 1971, "Vice Supreme Commander" Lin Biao did not appear at the National Day festivities. We all felt quite astonished at that time. On 5 November my parents were summoned to the factory to listen to the relay of a central document. We did not know whether this forebode good or ill, and felt very anxious and fidgety. It was not until lunchtime that my parents returned home. They said nothing because the watchmen were in the house. Mother drew me to the kitchen and used her finger to write something on my palm. What she wrote was: "Lin Biao is dead." At that moment, this seemed incredible to me, but I could not ask for more information. When the watchmen went to supper, the whole family got together to listen to my mother relay the content of the document. My father looked quite excited and emotional. He uttered only one sentence: "Lin Biao's doom was sealed by heavenly principles!" After that, my father wrote a letter to the central authorities, expressing his firm support for the resolution on the Lin Biao anti-party clique. Lin Biao's action of destroying himself marked an important turning point in the disaster-ridden history of the "Cultural Revolution." This event also deeply affected my father's political destiny.

After that incident, my family's political position began to improve. Our livelihood also became better than before. After the downfall of Cheng Shiqing, Lin Biao's follower in Jiangxi, Comrades Bai Dongcai and Huang Zhizheng, leaders of the new provincial party committee, came to visit my father. They removed those watchmen who had always assumed an evil attitude toward us. The atmosphere of our life became more relaxed. Not long after, the central authorities accepted my father's request and agreed to bring my elder brother to Beijing for medical treatment. Before the "1 May Labor Day" in 1972, I accompanied by brother back to Beijing. One day a friend told me that Comrade Wang Zhen had asked me to his house. Before that, I had not met this respected veteran, but I had long heard about this "Uncle Beard." When I went to his house in Beitapingzhuang, I saw an old man of slight stature. He stepped forward to grasp my hands and asked me kindly: "How is your papa?" At that moment, my eyes filled with tears. Uncle Beard inquired about the state of my father and my family in detail. He asked me to tell my father that Chairman Mao had treated his case differently and that he himself would write a letter to the chairman and the central authorities to have my father assigned a job. Uncle Beard also invited me to have dinner at his home. From the beginning of the "Cultural Revolution," that is as I grew up, I had experienced the frigid life of that extraordinary period. But at that moment, I was deeply moved when Uncle Beard showed such concern for me and showed such hospitality. In those terrible days Uncle Beard dared to take the greatest risks to defend my father; his great courage and righteousness are indeed admirable and impressive! When I told all this to my father, he too was deeply moved.

At the end of 1972 my parents arranged to visit Jinggangshan, Jiangxi, and other places. Comrade Wang Ruilin, an old secretary of my father's who had followed my father since he was 20 years old, who had suffered tremendous torments during the "Cultural Revolution," and who was then laboring in a cadre school in Jiangxi, was allowed to accompany them.

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Father and his party toured Jinggangshan, visited revolutionary sites, and once again set foot in Ruijin and other places. During their tour of southern Jiangxi, they also visited the world-renowned porcelain capital -- Jingde Town. Unfortunately, the Jingde Town porcelain factory had been turned by Lin Biao, Cheng Shiqing and their gang into a factory producing what were called "amphibious cars". The exquisite art of porcelain-making had been almost completely destroyed before any such cars were turned out. When they visited the factory, the workers there were doing their best to restore porcelain production. The workers warmly welcomed father and his party, and presented him with four specially made vases. My parents greatly cherished these vases that embodied the goodwill of the workers. These four beautiful vases have been through political ups and downs with my father three times, and are now in his office.

During the period he stayed in Jiangxi, every day before sunset my father regularly took a walk around our little courtyard. Always deep in thought, he walked round and round with quick steps. Day after day, month after month, and year after year, a small white path emerged on the crimson gravel ground beneath his feet. I often watched my father, watched his ever serious, ever quiet expression, and his quick but steady steps. I thought that with every step, his mind, faith, and determination became more definite and resolute. Would this maturing of the mind make the fullest preparations for the fierce struggles that lay ahead?

In February 1973 the CPC Central Committee notified my father to return to Beijing. After more than 3 years in Jiangxi, my parents took all of us to catch a train on 20 February and we began our journey back to Beijing. Going to Jiangxi there had been only three elderly people. When we left Jiangxi there were nearly 10 people comprising four generations. Our whole family was full of affection and attachment for the place where we had spent 3 years, for the small crimson brick house, and the grass, trees, things, and people in Jiangxi.

The train went at a high speed, the siren sounded protractedly, and the cold wind from the north had already come to stroke one's face. The history of China would turn on a new page, and a political upheaval which would more vehemently shock the hearts of all Chinese was about to take shape.

#### WAN LI, OTHER LEADERS INSPECT QINHUANGDAO

OW220635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 21 Aug 84

[By HEBEI RIBAO reporter Wang Yulu]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 21 Aug (XINHUA) -- Central and State Council leading Comrades Wan Li, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, and Gu Mu recently inspected Qinhuangdao City. Regarding the city's economic development work, they pointed out: It is necessary to bring into full play the city's advantages and make active efforts to create all conditions for opening to the outside world in order to change the appearance of the city in 3 years.

On 26 July Gu Mu heard a briefing on the Qinhuangdao City government's implementation of the guidelines on the forum of some coastal cities, while Song Renqiong and Yao Yilin attended a meeting. They had words of encouragement for the city for what had been achieved so far. On 30 July Gu Mu toured the new Qinhuangdao City railway station and the proposed site for the economic and technical development zone.

On the morning of 20 August, Wan Li, Gu Mu, and responsible comrades of the State Council departments concerned worked together with Hebei Governor Zhang Shuguang in Qinhuangdao City to study and resolve problems in its economic development work.



Wan Li said: In further implementing the policy of opening to the outside world, it is necessary to broaden the vision, continuously study the situation at home and abroad, seek truth from facts, and follow in order advancing step by step. At present, while restructuring the economy, the city should attract foreign funds and import advanced technology to renovate its outmoded enterprises and at the same time try to improve the facilities of communications, water supply, electricity, airport, and the passenger pier as soon as possible to create a good environment for foreign businessmen to invest in the city.

Wan Li pointed out: To cope with the developing tourism, it is necessary to build some quality guesthouses and tourist facilities in Qinhuangdao so that good lodging can be provided for foreign businessmen. On the question raised by Governor Zhang Shuguang concerning mobilizing the masses in Beidaihe [a summer resort area] in building hotels and improving summer service, Wan Li said: Aside from building high-class guesthouses, it is also necessary to build popular inns. To encourage the masses to engage in the tourism business, we may provide loans to those willing to build inns. In this way, the efforts of the state, the collective, and the individual are simultaneously mobilized to resolve the problems of meals and lodging for tourists. At the same time, it is necessary to improve service attitudes and raise service quality while building spiritual civilization.

Studying how to set up the economic and technical development zone, Gu Mu pointed out: It is necessary to choose the right place for the economic and technical development zone, taking into consideration not only the conditions, water supply, electricity, and rail, highway, and water transportation, but also the best circumstances for strengthening supervision. It is necessary to solicit opinions from various circles, study optional plans, and refrain from making decisions in haste when the situation is not clear.

Gu Mu said: Qinhuangdao must bring into full play its advantages as the third largest port in the country. While using foreign funds, it is necessary to effectively coordinate the inland areas and mobilize the enthusiasm of all prefectures, cities, and counties in Hebei Province, as well as neighboring provinces, in jointly developing the economy. It is very good that Qinhuangdao and some departments of Beijing Municipality have already mapped out cooperation projects on joint development. It is also very encouraging to see that all provinces and municipalities have actively led and supported and all central departments and mass organizations have rendered services for further opening of the coastal cities. Qinhuangdao should fully use this opportunity and circumstances and take firm hold of the work in order to strive for an initial change in its appearance in 3 years, opening up a new situation in the work on foreign economic relations.

Accompanied by responsible comrades of Hebei Province and Qinhuangdao City, Wan Li, Gu Mu, and other leaders took a boat tour on the morning of 21 August to inspect the old port and the modern coal pier under construction in the port of Qinhuangdao.

#### WAN LI, OTHERS PRAISE PLA, COUNTY INITIATIVE

OW230433 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Hebei's Sincheng County and a certain PLA unit stationed in Baoding applied their experience in Army and civilian cooperation to build spiritual civilization in jointly setting up a civilized farm produce marketplace in an urban area. This activity was recently praised by Wan Li, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, and other leading comrades from the central authorities.



Along with the rapid development of commodity production in rural areas, a large number of peasants have flocked to urban areas to sell their products, bringing new problems to the management of farm produce trading markets. With funds collectively raised by the masses themselves, the vigorous support of the Army, with the county industry and commerce administrative department taking charge of construction work, Xincheng County and the PLA unit took only 78 days to complete a clean and orderly new farm produce marketplace. A leading group on building spiritual civilization, jointly set up by the PLA unit, the industry and commerce administrative department, and the association of self-employed laborers, has divided the traders into teams, with team leaders elected from among the team members themselves, and directed a management system, with clear-cut administrative levels, to cover the entire marketplace. They have also jointly formulated an eight-point rule for evaluating a civilized trading household or trader, as well as inspection, contest, and reward and punishment systems. Through the marketplace, farm produce trading has thrived still more, and economic results have been raised considerably. Compared with the same period last year, the sales volume this year has increased by more than 200 percent.

#### FANG YI VISITS GANSU GRANULATED COBALT WORKSHOP

HK230728 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] On 13 August 1984 the Jingchuan County Nonferrous Metal Company experimental workshop reported production of its first batch of granulated cobalt. This is a new achievement scored jointly by the scientific and technological personnel of the Beijing Nonferrous Metal Research Institute, the Beijing Mining Research Institute, the research unit of Jingchuan Company, and other units.

State Councillor Fang Yi inspected the workshop this morning and wrote an inscription.

This experimental workshop is the largest of its kind so far in China for manufacturing granulated cobalt. It is also one of the key projects of the Jingchuan Company to undergo transformation and expansion. In 1980 the State Scientific and Technological Commission invested 4.7 million yuan for construction of the project. Since 1982 Comrade Fang Yi has personally inspected the project on the spot twice and has shown great concern over the progress of the project.

From the beginning of 1984, the leading comrades of the building company that contracted the project have personally directed the construction on the spot, thus ensuring the focal points and accelerating the progress of the project. The workshop went into operation on 10 July and on 13 August it produced the first batch of 200 kilograms of granulated cobalt.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG CHAIRS INDUSTRIAL REFORM MEETING

OW220457 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0927 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang convened and presided over an executive meeting of the State Council on 17 August to hear a report by Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry, on opinions about reforming the management system in the machine-building industry.

The meeting approved, in principle, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry report. The meeting pointed out: The machine-building industry undertakes the heavy task of providing technical equipment for modernizing our country. Under the present system, however, different regions and departments, having their own systems, are separated from one another, and there are "big and all-inclusive" and "small and all-inclusive" enterprises.

This situation is more and more seriously affecting the development of the machine-building industry and the smooth realization of the four modernizations. It is imperative to carry out reforms as quickly as possible in order to provide experiences for reforming the industrial leadership system as a whole.

The meeting held: Industrial leadership system reform is a major matter. It means systematically separating government from enterprises, thoroughly resolving the problem of separated regions and departments, removing the barriers between different regions and departments, and developing various forms of association and specialized cooperation, by streamlining the administrative structure at all levels, delegating authority to lower levels, and expanding enterprises' decisionmaking power. The report by the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry embodies this spirit, the orientation is correct, and the methods and measures to be adopted are generally feasible.

After carrying out reforms, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry will be a functioning department of the State Council in charge of the machine-building industry throughout the country, and it will be mainly responsible for doing a good job in managing principles, policies, overall planning, overall balance, coordination, and service supervision of the machine-building industry. From now on, the work of this ministry will be geared to the needs of industry as a whole. The ministry will organize and manage the country's machine-building industry in a unified way, by using means of economic regulation and through administrative legislation, in order to better serve the purpose of accelerating the four modernizations.

In the report, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry stated concrete and realistic views on management system reform in the machine-building industry, and the main contents of such views are as follows:

Reform in streamlining the administrative structure, delegating authority to lower levels, and expanding enterprises' decisionmaking power is to be carried out simultaneously; and the government and the enterprise are to be systematically separated. Reform should be carried out in production planning, marketing, raw materials' supply, and other systems; enterprises' powers in using their own funds and in foreign trade should be expanded; and it is necessary to make enterprise production and management more flexible.

Enterprises are to be put under a lower administrative level, and it is necessary to remove the barriers between various regions and departments, and to develop associations. All enterprises under the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry are to be put under a lower administrative level, and, in principle, under key cities. It is suggested that independent machinery enterprises under other departments also be put under a lower administrative level. The provincial and autonomous regional machinery departments or bureaus will not be directly in charge of enterprises. When factories are put under key cities, they should rationally organize various forms of association, on the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, including trans-city and trans-regional associations.

Machine-building industry departments are to be geared to the needs of industry as a whole, to reform their functions in management, and to strengthen their industrial management.

It is necessary to bring the role of key cities into full play, and to combine industrial management closely with city management. It is necessary to break down barriers between different departments, to do overall planning, and to link equipment manufacturing departments closely with their consumers.

At the meeting, the leading comrade of the State Council emphatically pointed out: Separating government from enterprise and putting enterprises under a lower administrative level in the machine-building industry are a big breakthrough and a major event in economic reform. This is of great significance in the development of the machine-building industry, and it is necessary to be determined to carry out this reform effectively.

COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE URGES ENTERPRISE REFORM

HK220920 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Another Discussion on Commercial Reform -- Separation of Government Administration From Enterprise Management"]

[Text] The reform of urban commerce is being developed step by step and in a planned way, with the separation of government administration from enterprise management as the breakthrough point. The administrative departments of commerce at various levels have delegated the power of operations to the enterprises. The work of separating government administration from enterprise management and of streamlining administration and delegating power has successfully advanced a step forward.

The comrades of some provinces, fettered by the long-term integration of government administration with enterprise management and the conventional closed distribution commercial system, fail to understand the significance of and are unwilling to implement the policy of delegating the power of wholesale enterprises to the cities; or else, when they delegate the power of wholesale enterprises to the cities they set up another batch of wholesale enterprises or economic entities dealing both in wholesale and retail business under different names. Some commercial administrative departments in cities still want to have more power of centralization and are unwilling to delegate the power of operations to the enterprises. All these ideas and practices are out of keeping with the orientation of reform of "separating government administration from enterprise management and streamlining administration and delegating power."

At present, one of the important tasks in reforming our country's economic management system is to give full play to the role of the central cities in the organization of economic life. A city should not only be a center of industrial production within a certain region, but should also be a center for the circulation of commodities. Just as Marx pointed out, "Commerce is dependent on the development of the city, while development of the city is conditional on the commerce." Without an open-type wholesale circulation system with the city as the center, it would not be possible to give full play to the role of the city as an economic center, nor would it be possible for commodity production to develop. The existing arrangement of the administrative structure falls into the wholesale circulation system of the administrative organs, which was established under the past conditions and has played its own historical role. However, under the new circumstances its defects are quite manifest. Therefore, the State Council has decided to delegate the power of the wholesale enterprises directly under the commercial administrative departments at various levels to the cities. This is an important decision in reforming the circulation system of the wholesale business, and is also a requisite condition for giving play to the role of cities as centers.



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The fact that enterprises are economically separate from the commercial administrative departments at various levels not only can help the commercial administrative departments to change the condition of making no distinction between government administration and enterprise management so that they can concentrate their efforts to strengthen the administrative management of the social commerce, but also can prevent the departments in charge from proceeding from their own spheres of administration and the interests of their own departments and thus interfering in the normal activities of the enterprises. In this way, separation of departments from regions at different levels can be avoided and commodities exchange can be actively developed. The leading cadres of commerce at various levels should emancipate their minds, break through old conventions, and support this significant reform with enthusiasm. Hesitation and inaction will certainly affect the progress of reform; and it will be wrong if one holds back or even poses new obstacles.

Is the process of separation completed after delegating the power of the wholesale enterprises to the cities and realizing the separation of government administration from enterprise management for the commercial administrative departments? Certainly not. Commerce at the city and county levels is also confronted with the new problem of realizing the separation of government administration from enterprise management. The true realization of this separation is based on the city and county levels, because the basic operation links of the industrial products and agricultural and sideline products are in the cities and counties. It must be clearly understood that the power of ownership and the power of operation are of two different categories. The city wholesale companies and the wholesale enterprises delegated by the departments are incorporated and formed into a new batch of wholesale companies, which will provide a condition for the cities to become centers of commodity circulation. But to realize this objective, it is necessary for the city and county people's governments to boldly realize the separation of government administration from enterprise management, and to duly delegate operational power to the enterprises. In particular, it is necessary to avoid the practice of proceeding from the local economic interests of cities and areas of affecting new regional division. Only in this way can the enterprises act in conformity with the objective laws in commodity circulation, so that a circulation network can be gradually formed, which is based on the central cities, with smooth interchanges between different cities, regions, and rural areas, linking up all the relevant sectors of the community.

#### SYMPOSIUM VIEWS CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL TOWNS

HK130940 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 5

["Academic Trends" column by He Lingtian: Symposium in Anhui on Theories of Construction of Small Cities and Towns"]

[Text] The Anhui symposium on the theories of construction of small cities and towns was held in Hefei 4-11 June. Participating in the symposium were theoretical and practical workers from 11 provinces and cities.

The following are some of the main viewpoints at the symposium:

#### The Study Approaches for Small Cities and Towns

It has not been long since our country began to attach importance to the study of small cities and towns, and the study approaches are not mature. The main approach used at present is to begin by investigating an individual city or town, and then analyzing a typical example and making an analogy.



Such an approach is necessary and effective in the initial stage of the study of small cities and towns. However, some comrades stress that although these cities and towns are small, they are complete. It is obviously not enough to make a one-sided, single subject study. Only when comprehensive study involving many subjects is made will it be possible to reveal the characteristics of the nature and law of the development of small cities and towns on a comparatively all-round basis if theoretical groundwork and professional guidance for planning, constructing, and administering small cities and towns are to be provided.

#### The Concept and Classification of Small Cities and Towns

The three major viewpoints at the symposium include:

First, small cities and towns belong to the urban system, because small cities and towns are essentially the same as cities, being economic centers. They maintain social division of labor and connections, and are the chief force for organizing and advancing the development of social productive forces. The difference lies only in their size.

Second, small cities and towns have both urban and rural features. They "rank last among cities, but take the lead in the rural areas." Therefore, they can be divided into two major categories, "cities" and "towns." Small cities, satellite cities, and industrial and mining areas belong to the first category; the area just outside city limits, organizational towns, and market towns fall into the second category.

Third, difference should be drawn between rural cities and towns and the rural areas, and it should also be drawn between rural cities and towns and small cities. This is because in the process of becoming a locality in which the population is concentrated in a locality which was once uninhabited, the rural cities and towns become an independent layer.

According to stipulations in the state's current policy, the classification of small cities and towns is chiefly determined by the size of the cities and towns, which fall into two categories, organizational and non-organizational towns. The division is made on the basis of the two indexes: the permanent resident population of small cities and towns and the non-agricultural population. Many delegates hold that such a method of classification is no longer suitable to the present situation, is onesided, and is in urgent need of improvement.

First, the practice of judging the size of small cities and towns by the indexes of permanent resident population and non-agricultural population not only fails to express the basic functions of small cities and towns, but also neglects the difference in the population structure of the employed and unemployed populations in market towns and the peasants who have gone to small cities and towns to take up industry and commerce, and the difference in the requirements for the employed population under different industrial structures. The basic criterion to judge the scale of small cities and towns should be their economic functions. There should be four indexes in the criterion: gross industrial output value, volume of commercial sales, income of service trades, and number of residents.

Second, the criterion for the classification of the population in small cities and towns should express their nature. Those people who have long engaged in political, economic, and cultural activities in small cities and towns should fall into the category of city and town population. Therefore, in the city and town population structure, not only should the population who take "commodity grain" to town be included, but also those laborers who are engaged in industry and commerce, as they are in cities and towns year round.

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Apart from classifying small cities and towns on the basis of their scopes, they can be classified from different angles, using different criteria. For example, they can be classified on the basis of their economic development conditions or their functions and so on.

#### The Development Trends of Small Cities and Towns

One opinion holds that, at present, most small cities and towns are commercial trade centres; however, with the division of labor and trades in the rural areas developing in depth, small cities and towns will inevitably become bases of industrial enterprises and develop into industrial and commercial centers. Another opinion stresses that although each small city and town has its own characteristics, generally speaking, each will develop industry. Therefore, the development of small cities and towns cannot be strictly divided into the commercial and industrial stages. The conclusion is that industry and commerce should be simultaneously grasped in building small cities and towns. The third opinion holds that study of the developing trend of small cities and towns should not be focused on their professions and trades, but should be based on the analysis of the development level of the specialized economy of small cities and towns. With the development of a social division of labor, there will be more and more professions and trades, and the economic structure of small cities will inevitably break up the old norm of being "small but complete." Specialized towns of various categories will eventually come into being.

Many comrades point out: The development of small cities and towns involved not only the fulfillment of the "two transformations" of the rural economy in our country, but is also a strategic measure for building socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics.

Based on the state of affairs of our country, some comrades have proposed several tentative ideas on building small cities and towns with Chinese characteristics. For instance, the ownership structure of small cities and towns should take the development of co-operative-run economy and individual-run economy as the key link; the economic development of small cities and towns should be placed under the general guidance of the national plan, taking regulation by market mechanism as the key link; the industrial structure of small cities and towns should be suited to the needs of all stages of production in agricultural commodity production; clearing the channels of commodity circulation should be regarded as a base for the economy of small cities and towns; attention should be attached to ecological balance in small cities and towns from the very beginning; and so on.

The symposium also held discussion on the relationship between the building of small cities and towns and the second breakthrough in social economic life in Chinese rural areas, and related topics.

#### RENMIN RIBAO CONTINUES NATIONAL DAY COLUMNS

##### Irrigated Farmland

HK170911 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 84 p 1

["Facts and Figures" column: "China's Irrigated Farmland Area Ranks First in the World"]

[Text] The irrigated farmland area of our country has increased from a very low level of 300 million mu in the first few years after the founding of our country to 670 million mu, an increase of 120 percent. Of the 360 million mu of farmland that easily became waterlogged before the founding of the country, 270 million mu, or three quarters of the total, has been basically brought under control.

According to data in the 1980 UN FAO annual report, China's irrigated farmland area ranks first in the world, exceeding that in India, the United States, and the Soviet Union. The per capita irrigated area is equal to that in other parts of the world, but the per capita water resources in China are only one quarter that of other parts of the world. The utilization level of water resources in agriculture in our country is far higher than that in old China.

Since the founding of our country, more than 86,000 reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 420 billion cubic meters have been built, of which 2,703 are large and medium-sized reservoirs. When New China was set up, there were only 20 large and medium-sized reservoirs in the country. Drainage and irrigation power for agriculture has increased from 128,000 horsepower in the first few years after the founding of the country to more than 78 million horsepower, an over 600-fold increase. In the north, where there is a shortage of water, 2.41 million new motor-pumped wells have been sunk, and this has opened up underground water resources for dry farmland. At present China has 5,288 large irrigated zones, covering an area of over 10,000 mu each. Among these, 143 have an area of more than 300,000 mu each.

Since the founding of the country, the area for paddy fields across the country has increased by about 600 percent. The yield per unit area and total output of grain and industrial crops has increased by a large margin. The country's irrigated area at present accounts for less than half the total area of farmland, but the grain produced by the irrigated area accounts for two-thirds of the country's grain output.

The world-famous great Dujiangyan project, boasting a development of 2,200 years, irrigated over 2 million mu of farmland in the first few years after liberation. In only 35 years since the founding of New China, this ancient dam has taken on a completely new look. It has been expanded on a large scale, and at present its irrigated area has increased to 8.9 million mu, more than 400 percent of the original area. The rebirth of the old irrigated zone in Shaanxi is another example. "The eight beneficial projects in the central Shaanxi plain" are well-known in history. By the time New China was founded, only the Jing and Wei projects were still playing a positive role. The Jinghui irrigation canal, the biggest of them, was able to irrigate only 500,000 mu of land. Since the founding of the country, the old irrigated zones have been repaired and expanded and new ones have been constructed. At present, the vast expanse of the Shaanxi plain is benefitted by water conservation projects, and the irrigated area on this plain has increased to 13 million mu. The Pi He-Shiguan, He-Hangfu He irrigated zone in Anhui was completely built by New China. This one stretches across the two major valleys of the Chang Jiang and Huai He and has a designated irrigated area of 11 million mu. The actual irrigated farmland has currently reached more than 9 million mu (including some 900,000 mu in Henan). This irrigated zone has become the biggest in China. The speed of its construction, the vastness of benefitted farmland, and the magnificence of the project are rare in this world.

#### Science, Technology

HK220447 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in China 17 Aug 84 p 1

["Facts and Figures" column based on data provided by the State Scientific and Technological Commission: "Science and Technology With a Considerable Capacity for Tackling Difficult Problems"]

[Text] After 35 years of effort, our country has developed from an extremely scientifically backward country into one with a certain scientific and technological capacity for tackling tough problems. A relatively complete scientific and technological system has been established. According to estimates, of our country's current total increased industrial output value, scientific and technological progress is the basis for around 26 percent.



In agriculture, with the initiation of national agricultural zone, a generation of new strains of agricultural crops has basically occurred. The average per mu rice yield has reached more than 600 jin, compared with 200-odd jin shortly after liberation. The crossbred long-grained nonglutinous rice species has been introduced to a total of nearly 400 million mu of farmland, with an increased grain output of more than 40 billion jin. In recent years, the new lu [7627] cotton species of Shandong has been introduced to more than 10 million mu of land per year, with an increased cotton output of 3 or 4 million dan.

In the industrial field, our country has successfully trial-produced and turned out on a big scale entire sets of large-sized equipment, including the largest low-head generating unit in the world with an installed capacity of 175,000 kilowatts; entire sets of equipment for large strip mines, ranging from 10 million to 30 million tons; 200-ton electro-slag resmelting furnaces; 500,000-volt high tension transmission and transformer equipment; entire sets of equipment with a capacity for 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 240,000 tons of urea; equipment with a capacity for 15,000 tons of polyester fibers; and so forth. Our own technology has been relied upon to resolve the problems of our country's continental stratigraphic oil exploration.

On the front of national defense construction and new techniques, our country exploded its first atomic bomb in 1964, and has launched, from 1970 to date, 15 satellites, 5 of them brought back to earth as planned. Since 1980 our country has successfully launched long distance carrier rockets on four occasions. The successful launching of a trial telecommunications satellite by our country in April 1984 shows that our country's carrier rocket technology and satellite telecommunications technology rank among the best in the world. In 1983 our country successfully trial-produced the first giant-sized 100 million-ci [2945 number of times] computer and the first 10 million-ci vector computer.

In the medical and sanitation fields, acupuncture anesthesia created by our own country, microsurgical technology, burn treatment, the technique of schistosomiasis prevention and treatment, the early detection of cancer of the liver or esophagus and rhinocarcinoma, and so forth have reached advanced international levels.

As far as fundamental research is concerned, our country has achieved certain high-level results in such areas as theoretical mathematics, high-energy physics, structural chemistry, goescience, biology, and so forth. Our country was the first to realize the artificial synthetization of insulin and the first to complete the full artificial synthetization of yeast alanine into nucleic acid and ribose.

#### Oil Industry Growth

HK220940 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 84 p 1

["Facts and Figures" column: "China Ranks Among Major Oil Producing Countries"]

[Text] The annual output of China's crude oil since 1978 has reached 104.05 million tons. At present, the daily output of crude oil is being maintained at 300,000 tons, which is more or less the highest annual output of preliberation days. Through the efforts of the past years, China has jumped from 27th place in the 1950s in world petroleum production to 17th in 1983 and now ranks among the major oil producing countries.

#### Keep Forging Ahead in Exploration and Exploitation

The exploration and exploitation of the Daqing oilfield in 1960 marked the great turning point of the development of China's petroleum industry. The output of China's crude oil in 1963 reached 6.48 million tons. In December that year, the Chinese Government solemnly proclaimed that it could basically ensure the supply of oil for its own use.



Beginning from 1964, the focus of China's oil exploration was shifted to the Bohaiwan. Within a range of more than 900,000 square kilometers, we first discovered the Shengli and Tagang oil fields, then the Liaohe and Huabei oil fields, and later the Zhongyuan oil field. The exploitation and construction of these oil fields boosted China's output of crude oil to 100 million tons. So far, China has completed or basically completed the construction of 16 oil and gas production bases, discovered oil and gas deposits in 22 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, and formed a relatively integrated industrial system including geological prospecting, exploitation and construction of oil and gas fields, crude oil refining, scientific research and design, and so on.

In recent years, China has assigned contracted responsibility for 100 million tons of crude oil to the petroleum industry and has utilized foreign investment and technology to jointly exploit offshore oil. As a result, we have attained steady yields with some increases in the petroleum industry and have also made marked progress in exploring for oil and gas resources. From 1981 to 1983, China made new discoveries of 1.6 billion tons of geological petroleum reserves as well as 30 oil and gas bearing structures. A new phase was also opened in exploiting offshore oil in the Bohai, Nanhai, and south Huanghai in cooperation with other countries.

#### The Invigoration of the Petrochemical Industry

China has changed itself from a country which used "foreign oil" into one which can export oil and petroleum products. China's petrochemical products started from scratch and developed rapidly. By the end of 1983, the whole country actually processed 80.41 million tons of crude oil, a 680-fold increase over 1949. The output of four main petroleum products such as gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, and lubricants totaled 37.26 million tons, a 1,050-fold increase over 1949. The country could manufacture only 12 kinds of petroleum products in 1949, but now it can produce more than 1,100 kinds. China now has a complete variety of petroleum products and can ensure supplies for various departments of the national economy and national defense. At present, the proportion of China's output of ethylene, which is the raw material for the chemical industry, against the total output of the world has jumped from less than 1 per 1,000 to around 2 percent. Compared with the total output of the world, the proportion of the output of synthetic resin, synthetic rubber, and synthetic fibers has also jumped to 1.7, 1.6, and 4 percent respectively.

#### XINHUA PROFILES POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS GAINS

OW200919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 20 Aug 84

["Posts and Telecommunications in China -- Twelfth of the National Day Focus Series" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- China is building another 14 posts and telecommunications centers and five ground satellite stations, according to the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

Upon completion, the 53 posts and telecommunications centers and eight ground stations will form a complete posts and communication network centered around Beijing.

By the end of 1983, China had 4.7 million kilometers of mail delivery routes, 6.7 times the 1949 figure, and more than 2.6 million telephone lines at exchanges in cities, eight times the 1949 figure.

The 40,000 post and telegraph offices in China, linking 95 percent of the country's townships, handle an average of 470,000 telegrams and 830,000 long distance calls a day.

The country's 13.3-kilometer, 120-channel, optical fiber, communication project was incorporated into the public network in Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, last year and another long-wave length, 480-channel optical fiber system has already been put into trial operation in Tianjin, a major industrial city in north China this year.

In 1976, China's first 1,800-channel coaxial cable carrier came into being linking Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou, capital of Zhejiang Province in east China. It passes through eight provinces and municipalities. Meanwhile a 14,000-kilometer-long microwave circuit was also completed linking 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The second 1,800-channel coaxial cable is being built from Beijing, via Wuhan to Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province. It is scheduled to complete next year.

From 1979 to 1983, China increased its number of urban exchange lines by 870,000. The average annual growth in this period was three to four times that in the past 30 years. It added more than 9,000 trunk lines during the same period, accounting for 50 percent of the country's total over the past 30 years. The imported 10,000-line program-controlled switching systems have been operational in Fuzhou, capital of Fujian Province, and other cities.

China now has direct postal services with 110 countries and regions, and runs international express mail services from 24 cities. Direct international circuits have been set up with 45 countries and regions through international communications satellites.

#### PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE IMPROVES

OW191239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) — The economic performance of China's petrochemical industry in the January-June period this year is another illustration that the on-going restructuring of the country's economic set-up has brought marked economic results, the China Petrochemical Corporation said here today.

The output value of the corporation reached 13.6 billion yuan in the first six months of this year, a 14.3 percent increase over that for the same 1983 period preceding the founding of the national corporation. The profits the corporation earned in this period was 5.67 billion yuan, up 7.5 percent. Statistics showed that an 80 percent increase was registered in the output of polyester and polyester fiber during the same period under comparison.

Petrochemical industry, which uses crude oil and natural gas as raw materials to produce various synthetic materials, raw materials for chemical industry and other fine chemicals, started in the late 1950s in China.

The economic performance was not satisfactory in this sector though much has been achieved in the past two decades and more. One of the principal reasons for this was that in China oil refineries, chemical fiber and chemical fertilizer plants were controlled separately by different industrial departments under the State Council and under local governments. This type of economic system hindered the rational and multi-purpose use of the country's oil and natural gas output. China has produced more than 100 million tons of oil and more than 10 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually for several consecutive years.

To change the situation, the Chinese Government last year decided to establish a national petrochemical corporation to put all the 39 large and medium-sized petrochemical enterprises across the country under unified management. Set up on July 12, 1983, the China Petrochemical Corporation now has a registered capital of 21.8 billion yuan and employs 480,000 people. This major move in China's petrochemical industry enabled the country's oil and gas output to be used rationally and in a unified and planned way, yielding unprecedented economic results.

Before the setting up of the corporation, the oil refineries only undertook to process the crude oil or the heavy oil into light oil and various oil products, paying little attention to the multi-purpose utilization of the large amount of useful chemical raw materials cracked in the process of refining; chemical fiber and other chemical products manufacturers paid attention mainly to what they produced, neglecting the multi-purpose use of the raw materials. Thus, some plants wasted tremendous amount of resources while others had to stay idle for a period yearly because of lack of raw materials.

With the establishment of the corporation, oil and gas and other chemical raw materials may be allocated under a unified plan and may be by and large rationally used. By the end of 1983 or six months after the corporation was set up, 90 percent of the machinery in petrochemical industry were in full operation and output of chemical fertilizers, chemical fibers and other chemical products shot up significantly.

With more raw materials transferred to the Jinshan petrochemical works in Shanghai, Jinshan's output of polyester in the first six months of this year was 3.11 times the figure for the same 1983 period.

Directors and managers of China's petrochemical industry are now meeting in Beijing, discussing how to further improve enterprise management and economic performance.

National corporations like the China Petrochemical Corporation were also set up in China's shipbuilding, motor vehicle, non-ferrous metals, offshore oil, tobacco and silk industries and in international transport service.

#### Growth in Plants

OW221334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Construction of 42 petrochemical plants imported from Japan the United States and Western Europe is now underway, according to Zheng Zhongfang, president of the China Petrochemical International Company, an affiliate of the China Petrochemical Corporation.

Zheng told XINHUA today that the 3 billion U.S. dollar expansion program launched since 1979 would help China make rational use of its annual output of 100 million tons of crude oil and more than 10 billion cubic meters of natural gas.

While relying mainly on its own efforts to develop the petrochemicals, he said the China Petrochemical Corporation will continue to increase its cooperation with foreign companies and import new technology to generate more funds for the country's modernization drive.

Among the projects now in progress, the second phase of the Shanghai petrochemical works imported from Japan will go into trial operation early next month. The plant, will produce 300,000 tons of polyester.



A large chemical fertilizer plant will also go into trial production next month at Zhenhai in east China's Zhejiang Province. It will be able to produce 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 540,000 tons of urea a year, Zheng said. Work has started on three plants to produce 300,000 tons of ethylene a year in Jiangsu and Shandong Province and the oil producing center of Daqing, he added.

China still needs to spend large sums on infrastructure and other related projects at the imported petrochemical plants, Zheng said. More than one billion yuan will also be put into upgrading existing facilities and adding new ones, he said.

#### FIRST PETROCHEMICAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY SET UP

OW172133 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Lanzhou, August 17 (XINHUA) -- China's first company producing a full range of oil drilling and refining equipment for both domestic and foreign customers has been formed in Lanzhou, Gansu Province in China's northwest. The Lanzhou Petrochemical Machinery Industry Company combines four plants, which turned out more than 30 per cent of the country's output of petrochemical production equipment last year. Heat exchangers, oil pumps and drilling machine parts were exported to Japan, the United States and South-East Asia.

#### POLICE CRACKDOWN ON FORESTRY LAWBREAKERS

OW221305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Hangzhou, August 22 (XINHUA) -- China's forestry law implemented in 1979 has been effective in protecting the country's forestry resources, according to officials at the second national conference on economic legislation here.

Special police stations have been set up to catch people damaging or destroying forests, and some offenders have even been sentenced to death. This has greatly reduced the indiscriminate damaging of woodland, and promoted China's afforestation drive, the conference was told.

In east China's Fujian Province, for example, the state timber production plan has been overfulfilled for five years running, with average annual timber production reaching 3,160,000 cubic meters. During these years, a large amount of land has been afforested. In 1983, more than 270,000 hectares were afforested, and in the first three months of this year, trees were planted on 310,000 hectares. Fujian has the biggest percentage of forestry land among all Chinese provinces.

An official from the provincial forestry department told XINHUA that various measures had been taken to implement the law. These included punishing offenders, introducing the responsibility system in developing forestry and issuing specific regulations. Above 99.8 percent of the province's 8,870,000 hectares of afforested land have so far come under the management of production brigades and forestry farms. And more than 743,000 hectares have been given to peasants' families for their private use, the official said.

During 1982 and 1983, local People's Courts in the province punished 545 offenders implicated in damaging or destroying forestry resources, of who two were sentenced to death according to law. As a result, the official added, the number of such cases had been greatly reduced from 14,000 in 1982 involving damage to 100,000 cubic meters of timber, to 2,600 in 1983 with 13,700 cubic meters of timber damaged.



In Hunan Province, which also has rich forestry resources, the output value of forestry production in 1983 was 300 million yuan more than in 1978, the year before the forestry code was promulgated. In five years, the province has afforested 1,085,000 hectares of land, and planted nearly one billion trees. The ownership of 82 percent of the province's 12,500,000 hectares of mountainous area has been granted to specific units under the responsibility system to strengthen its protection.

In Qinghai, with the smallest percentage of forests, the felling of timbers at random was rampant before 1979. Now this has been basically checked. The provincial authorities have also worked out a plan to afforest or grow grass on more than 75,000 hectares of land annually over the next seven years.

#### LEGAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENTS SET UP NATIONWIDE

OW230910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Hangzhou, August 23 (XINHUA) — Legal departments have been set up in all China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, except Tibet, the second national conference on economic legislation has been told here. Similar bodies have also been established in 54 ministries and commissions directly under the State Council.

This is part of China's efforts to strengthen its legal system, seen as a important aspect in the smooth advance of the country's modernization program, said an official from the economic legislation research center of the State Council.

All under the leadership of local governments, these new departments are variously called regulation research centers, legal affairs offices or legal sections. They are responsible for publicizing legal information in their areas, organizing law research work, drafting regulations, planning legislation and reviewing and supervising the implementation of laws and regulations.

The official said the departments gave priority to economic legal affairs. Separate economic law research centers had been set up in Beijing and Liaoning, Zhejiang and Sichuan Provinces.

Economic judicial work has also been reinforced over the past few years. More than 3,200 economic divisions have been set up in all the higher and intermediate people's courts and most basic people's courts.

Between 1980 and 1983, these divisions handled nearly 90,000 economic disputes involving about 3 billion yuan.

ANHUI CONGRESS PROMOTES ECONOMIC REFORM

OW230203 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The ninth session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded the afternoon of 17 August. The session was presided over by Vice Chairman Zhao Zuoyin of the Standing Committee of the sixth provincial People's Congress. During the session the deputies heard a report by Vice Governor Su Hua on economic system reform in various cities throughout the province; a report by Deputy Director (Wang Qinghua) of the provincial Economic Commission on enterprise consolidation in the province; a report by Deputy Director (Geng Shiwen) of the provincial Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade on quickening the pace of using foreign investments and importing technology; and a report by Deputy Director (Yang Lianzhu) of the provincial Department of Finance on the final provincial accounts for 1983.

After debate, the session passed, on the afternoon of 17 August, the Anhui Provincial Regulations on Protecting the Rights and Interests of Women and Children, the Anhui Provincial Regulations on Promoting Planned Parenthood, the Resolution on Approving the Final Accounts for 1983 in Anhui, and the Resolution on Strengthening Urban Economic Reform and on Quickening the Pace of Opening to the Outside. The session also announced personnel dismissals and appointments.

Attending the afternoon session on 17 August were Vice Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress Huang Yan, Su Yu, Wei Xinyi, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou, and Zheng Huaizhou; Su Hua, vice governor of the provincial People's Government; and the responsible persons of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, and the relevant departments at provincial level.

## Urban Economic Reform Decision

OW220615 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The ninth meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 17 August adopted a decision to further speed up structural reform of the urban economy in the province and the work of opening to the outside world.

To further implement the guidelines laid down by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and accelerate the province's economic development, the meeting decided to do the following:

1. People's governments at various levels should comprehensively take up the tasks, principles, and policies for urban reform set by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his government work report, and firmly and effectively do this highly important work. They should further clear away the leftist influence, continue to emancipate their minds, persistently seek truth from facts, streamline their administrative structure, delegate powers to lower levels, and strive to carry out various reform measures laid down by the central and provincial authorities.
2. It is necessary to make full use of our province's natural resources and to adopt various flexible measures to quicken our pace in using foreign funds and introducing advanced technology under the guidance of unified state policy.
3. It is essential to do enterprise consolidation work vigorously and effectively while carrying out economic reform. Continuing efforts should be made to consolidate and readjust enterprise leading bodies, to conscientiously select and use qualified personnel meeting the requirements of the four modernizations, and to bring the intellectuals' role into full play.

4. Governments and cadres at various levels, enterprises, institutions, and the broad masses should be extensively mobilized to work hard, with one heart and one mind, to accelerate the province's economic development.

On Governor Wang Yuzhao's proposal, the meeting approved the appointment of (Chen Shengjie) as director of the Anhui Provincial Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Department, and the removal of (Zheng Jihuai) from this position.

#### XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN COMIC TALKS CONTEST

OW181241 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Excerpts] A provincewide comic dialogue contest, the first of its kind since the founding of the People's Republic of China, has concluded. A meeting to present awards to the winners was held in Fuzhou on the morning of 16 August.

The contest was sponsored jointly by this broadcasting station, the provincial Cultural Department, and the Fujian branch of the Chinese Association of Ballad Singers.

Leaders of Fujian Province and Fuzhou City, including Xiang Nan and Cheng Xu, and responsible persons from the departments concerned attended the contest performance. Speeches were delivered at the prize-awarding meeting by (Yang Ning), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and (Ke Ziming), deputy director of the provincial Cultural Department.

#### JIANGSU CIRCULAR STRESSES IMPROVING CADRE QUALITY

OW230037 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The Organization Department of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular calling for efforts to readjust the leading cadres of various organization and personnel departments within this year so the cadres would become younger, better educated, and professionally more competent. The circular pointed out: After streamlining the administration, the organization and personnel departments at all levels in the province have made some progress in making the members of their leading bodies more revolutionized, better educated, professionally more competent, and younger. However, they have still failed to meet the requirements set by the organization department at the central level. Under the leadership of the party committee, the organization and personnel departments have specifically implemented the party's organizational line. Therefore, the qualities of the cadres in the organization and personnel departments play a significant role in ensuring the implementation of the party's political line. To further strengthen the building of the organization and personnel departments by helping the cadres become revolutionized, better educated, professionally more competent, and younger has become an urgent task in the development of the four modernizations program.

The circular called on the party committees in various cities and counties and the party organizations of various departments and bureaus in the province to do a good job in readjusting the leading bodies of the organization and personnel departments by the end of this year so that members of the leading bodies will become younger, better educated, and professionally more competent. It is necessary to organize young comrades who have strong party spirit, fine political qualities, and high educational and vocational standards and are eager to carry out reforms, to implement the party's policy in choosing the right person for the right job, and to put their talents to good use in the organization and personnel departments.



After the readjustments, more than half of the members of the leading groups in various organization and personnel departments at the city and county levels must be college educated or must have achieved the same educational level through self-study. The directors and deputy directors of the organization and personnel departments of mining and industrial enterprises, institutes of higher learning, and provincial-level departments and bureaus should meet the same standards. The cadres in various organization and personnel departments with lower educational standards who are under 50 years old should be organized to undergo training by stages and in groups to raise their political awareness and their scientific and cultural standards so that they do an even better job in carrying out organization and personnel work in the new period.

#### SHANDONG ARTICLE ON ELIMINATING FACTIONALISM

SK230528 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Report on JINING RIBAO article: "Thoroughly Eliminate Factionalism" -- date not given]

[Text] Factionalism is the result of the Great Cultural Revolution. It has brought great damages to the party, the people, and socialist construction undertakings. Today, the forces of factionalism have become weaker than during the 10-year internal disorder. But some party members and cadres have failed to eliminate factionalism and are still influenced by it.

Thoroughly eliminating factionalism is a key link in conducting education on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution as well as an important problem that must be solved in the current party rectification. The article pointed out: "For every hilltop seen there are hidden rocks." This is a key characteristic of present factional activity. Practice has shown that current factional activity is concealed, breaks out suddenly, and is cleverly disguised. After expounding on various specific manifestations of factionalism, the article stated: Although only a remnant of factionalism still exists, it has a great and fraudulent nature and we cannot underestimate its harm. The article stated finally: In the course of party rectification, conducting education on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution is an excellent way to eliminate factionalism. We should center on the following tasks:

1. We should conduct propaganda on strengthening party spirit and eliminating factionalism, and eliminate the vestiges of leftist ideology.
2. Leaders should have a correct attitude toward and a firm and clear-cut stand on the work of eliminating factionalism. They should resolutely and seriously punish the tiny minority of people who seriously indulge in factionalism and engage in factional activity.
3. We should persistently use party spirit to eliminate factionalism. We should deeply and carefully conduct the ideological work to make the comrades with different degrees of factional ideas understand the party has party spirit only, no factionalism.

In short, we should guide the people to a unified understanding of the resolutions of the sixth plenary session.

GUANGDONG SIGNS MORE CONTRACTS WITH FOREIGN FIRMS

OW221232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Guangzhou, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Guangdong Province signed over 7,600 contracts with firms from overseas, Hong Kong and Macao in the first half of 1984, up 36.7 percent over the same period of last year, according to provincial officials.

The contracts were worth 522 million U.S. dollars, an increase of 98.3 percent. The figures did not include deals made in the Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Economic Zones, the officials said. Over 7,200 of the contracts involved processing and assembling with supplied materials. Earnings from processing fees reached 113 million U.S. dollars, a 57.8 percent rise over the same period a year ago. The officials attributed the increases to improved transport and the building of new workshops in rural areas where most processing and assembling work is done.

The province also signed contracts on 26 joint ventures and 160 cooperative projects. The ventures were valued at 176.98 million U.S. dollars, 2.8 times that of the same period of last year. A further 99 international leasing deals worth over 17 million U.S. dollars were made to bring new technology and equipment into smaller enterprises and factories, they added.

HENAN FOURTH PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDES 21 AUG

HK220113 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Fourth Henan Provincial CPC Congress victoriously concluded in Zhengzhou this morning after 9 days in session. The congress fulfilled all its tasks. Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Hou Zhiying, Zhao Di, Zhang Chixia, Guo Tan, Song Yuxi, Yao Xia, Yu Yichuan, Lin Xiao, Zhao Wenfu, and Wang Huayun were seated on the presidium. Also present was (Zhu Qianyi), leader of the Henan liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Comrade Liu Jie presided.

The congress unanimously approved by show of hands a resolution on the work report of the third provincial CPC Committee, and a resolution on the work of the preparatory group for the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. Comrade He Zhukang delivered the closing speech.

He said: We must mobilize the whole party and people in Henan to strive to fulfill the tasks put forward by this congress. First we must grasp well reforming the economic work and promote the work of opening up to the world, and vigorously develop science and technology. At the same time we must continually step up ideological and political work and ensure that all CPC and CYL members and the masses always maintain the spirit and fighting drive to dedicate themselves to the cause of the motherland's four modernizations and play their proper role in this drive.

New Leadership Elected

HK230015 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The First Plenary Session of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPC Committee held its first meeting this afternoon to elect a new leading organ of the committee. On the basis of full discussion, the session elected by secret ballot 11 members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing committee, 1 secretary, and 3 deputy secretaries.

The Standing Committee members are, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, (Song Zhaoshu), (Zhang Zigang), (Lin Yinghai), Zhao Di -- female, Yao Xia, (Yao Minxue), Hou Zhiying, and (Qin Kecal).

Comrade Liu Jie was elected secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. Comrades Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, and Zhao Di were elected deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee.

The average age of the elected Standing Committee is 52.1, showing a drop of 5.6 years compared with the previous group. Seven of the members have tertiary education. Three have technical qualifications equal to or above that of engineer. Li Jie, Liu Zhengwei, and He Zhukang presided at the meeting today. The meeting was attended by 68 members and 15 alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee.

#### HENAN POLITICAL COMMISSARS ON MILITIA, RESERVES

HK230125 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The Henan Military District yesterday afternoon convened a meeting of prefectural, city, and county CPC Committee secretaries who are concurrently first political commissars. The meeting stressed: We must put on a sounder basis the system by which the party controls the Armed Forces, and strengthen unified leadership, to ensure that militia and reserve service work in the province rapidly catches up with the pace of economic reforms.

Zhan Jingwu, commander of the Military District, presided at the meeting. Liu Jie, first political commissar, and Yao Xia, political commissar of the Military District, made speeches. Provincial party and government leaders Liu Zhengwei and He Zhukang, and other leading comrades of the provincial Military District were also present, and were photographed with the participants.

In his speech, Political Commissar Yao Xia summed up the situation in militia and reserve service work in the province and in party control of the Armed Forces in the past 2 years. He said: To create a new situation in building the militia and reserve service work, we must further promote reforms; moreover, basing our efforts on the actual conditions of each area and unit, we must scientifically make use of the experiences in economic reform, and strive to carry out the work in step with the reforms in industrial and agricultural production, to ensure that our reforms will help to stimulate industrial and agricultural production and also strengthen militia building and reserve service work.

In his speech Comrade Liu Jie enthusiastically praised the contributions of the militia in Henan in promoting the development of industrial and agricultural production and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social atmosphere and order. Analyzing the current situation in militia work, he pointed out: We must do well in implementing the new military service law and ensure that wartime mobilization preparations and militia work are on a sound basis. While carrying out economic reforms, we must therefore boldly carry out the necessary reforms in militia organizational building, political work, military training, and activity systems. The local party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, put the system of party control over the Armed Forces on a sound basis, closely integrate militia and reserve service work with the current control tasks, and achieve unified organizational leadership, planning and arrangements, coordination of forces, administration of cadres, and checks and assessments. He also demanded that the first political commissars at all levels explore reality deeply to study and solve the new contradictions and problems in militia and reserve service work. It is necessary to give full play to the role of the militia in building the two civilizations and in all reforms, and also strengthen militia building through reforms, to ensure that it will continually suit and promote the development of the situation.



HUBEI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON HOUSING ANOMALIES CASE

HK220857 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Report by (Xia Jiali')]

[Text] The General Office of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular to all party organizations of the whole province on 16 August on the case of (Xu Long) and (Xia Kangyu) and their abuse of power to extort residences for their relatives and friends.

The circular says: As leading cadres of the party, Comrade (Xu Long) and (Xia Kangyu) have neglected the party's discipline and have paid no heed to the instruction of the Central Committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on stopping the unhealthy tendencies in the abuse of power. They have gone in for unhealthy tendencies in housing anomalies in a big way, with a view to seeking personal gain for their own relatives and a small number of people. This is a conspicuous typical case of the abuse of power on the part of leading cadres. Leading cadres at all levels should draw a lesson from it.

The circular says: To resolutely put a stop to the unhealthy tendencies of the abuse of power is one of the basic requirements of the current party rectifications. The Wuhan City CPC Committee has seriously investigated and handled the case of (Xu Long) and (Xia Kangyu) and their abuse of power, summed up the experiences and lessons of the case from the angle of leadership, and carried out among the party members education in party spirit which is higher than human relationships, and must be subjected to them. Such practice is correct and has achieved good results.

The provincial CPC Committee requires that in party rectification, the party organizations at all levels of the province should strictly investigate, handle, and resolutely correct such unhealthy tendencies as the abuse of power, in particular those cases committed while rectification is under way, to achieve simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, and the correction of defects before rectification.

It is necessary to educate the cadres who are party members in the stipulations in the party Constitution and the standards of party life, in order to resolutely overcome such unhealthy tendencies as the abuse of power. We should set stricter requirements on leading cadres, and require them to play an exemplary role. As for unhealthy tendencies, they should be stopped wherever they appear.

## Details Show Power Abused

HK220855 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] (Xu Long), former director and at present adviser of the Wuhan City finance Department, and (Xia Kangyu), concurrently secretary of the party group and director of the Wuhan City Finance Department, have been separately subjected to disciplinary action within the party for the abuse of power in housing anomalies.

Between 1976 and 1983, (Xu Long) and (Xia Kangyu) took advantage of the financial power in their hands and extorted 70 residential apartments, having a floor space of 2570.44 square meters, from 16 units which had sent in applications for funds for building or buying houses to be examined and approved by the city finance department and from units directly under its jurisdiction. Among the 70 apartments in question, 45 of them were extorted after the publication of the criteria for inner-party life.

They allocated the apartments in question to relevant leading members of other departments and to their friends and relatives. (Xu Long) alone directly disposed of 37 apartments and a single room for his relatives and children.

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In addition, (Xu Long) and (Xia Kangyu) made use of their positions to make work arrangements and arrange transfers of their relatives, children, and friends by notifying the departments concerned beforehand and going through back doors. They received agricultural and native produce from units, which the latter used to form ties with them. All this has created very bad effects among the masses.

To enforce party discipline and to remedy the bad effects, the Wuhan City CPC Committee studied the case, and the Discipline Inspection Commission under the provincial CPC Committee approved on 16 August the decision to give a grave warning to Comrade (Xu Long), as disciplinary action within the party, and to remove him from his post as adviser to the Wuhan City Finance Department; while a warning is given to Comrade (Xia Kangyu), as disciplinary action within the party.

With an attitude of persisting in principle and seeking truth from facts, the Wuhan City CPC Committee is handling the lodgings extorted by (Xu Long) and (Xia Kangyu). Cases concerning those residences extorted after the criteria for inner-party life were issued, those allocated to cadres at and above departmental level, and those allocated to their relatives and children are being strictly handled.

At present, 8 of the 45 apartments extorted since the publication of the criteria for inner-party life have been returned, while another 11 apartments soon will be returned. There are 17 apartments to be handled by an increases in rent; 7 apartments will not be handled because those who are living in them do indeed have difficulties and have not exceeded the stipulated standard for floor space; and those apartments which have already been swapped will not be handled. There are two apartments left handling by Army units.

QIN JIWEI AT BEIJING PLA AIR DEFENSE MEETING

HK230420 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by Wen Li and Ren Fang: "The Civil Air Defense Committee of the Beijing Military Region Holds Its First Meeting; Qin Jiwei Presides Over and Speaks at the Meeting"]

[Text] "Civil air defense work, a major issue which concerns the safety of the state, is a strategic issue. With the spirit of Beijing highly responsible to the party and the people, we should work against time in carrying out civil air defense and war preparedness perseveringly and conscientiously." This was emphatically pointed out by Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing Military Region and director of its Civil Air Defense Committee in his speech at its first meeting of the Civil Air Defense Committee held on 26-28 July.

Qin Jiwei presided over and spoke at the meeting. Wang Yang, deputy commander of the Beijing Military Region and deputy director of its Civil Air Defense Committee summed up the work of civil air defense in north China and proposed the tasks for building civil air defense in the future.

In his speech, Qin Jiwei expounded on the necessity and importance of civil air defense work. He said: Civil air defense work is an important way of resisting a strategic surprise attack by the enemy, preserving our war potentialities, and protecting the life and property of the people. It is a strategic principle for carrying out active defense and an important measure for making military preparations against aggression. With the development of weapons and equipment and the expansion of war's destructive power, its position and role in the war has become even more important. We must have a sense concerning war and overcome incorrect ideas about civil air defense work. It is correct to concentrate our forces on economic construction, but under no circumstances should we forget war. We should not relax preparations against war, and still less set economic construction against war preparedness. It should be noted that both economic construction and civil air defense work promote and complement each other. Only when we do a good job of civil air defense and war preparedness can we have security in carrying out economic construction.

Qin Jiwei also pointed out: Civil air defense work and preparedness against war must keep pace with the historical trend of initiating reform and blazing new trails and be adapted to the new situation in the four modernizations drive. At present we should bring about four transformations in our ideas and work: 1) We should shift our ideas from concentrating on project construction to paying all-round attention to preparedness against war; 2) the project construction that has been carried out independently by the Civil Air Defense Department should be carried out in conjunction with urban construction; 3) planning management should be switched from the practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot" to the attainment of economic results; 4) and the organizational command, which has been lax and backward, should be regularized and scientifically based. We should proceed from the actual situation in our own localities and units and the special features of modern warfare, engage in constant studies, make constant changes, and strive to suit civil air defense work to the needs of actual combat.

The meeting also concentrated on studying the questions of strengthening civil air defense work organizationally and providing more effective leadership over it. The meeting deemed it necessary to rationalize the organizational structure and to provide cadres according to the instruction of the CPC Central Committee.



To strengthen leadership over civil air defense work, the CPC committees and governments at all levels should make overall plans, place the building of civil air defense on their work schedules and the overall plan of the four modernizations, and grasp this work conscientiously several times a year. The meeting also studies the work which we should attend to in the near future:

1. Adopt numerous forms to conduct education in civil air defense and preparedness against war in a thorough way. To counter the existence of some confused ideas among a number of comrades, we should do a good job of ideological education in war preparedness to deepen their understanding of the strategic importance of civil air defense work and to give this work impetus. We should continue to do a good job in the "three guards-against" [san fang 0005 7089] in universities and in middle and primary schools, to make experiments in conducting education in the "three guards-against" in selected factories, mines, enterprises, institutions, and mass organizations and among the residents, and to sum up experiences.
2. Continue to implement the principle of readjustment and concentrate our forces on improving and transforming defense projects and integrating peacetime work with war preparedness.
3. Proceed from the needs of the anti-air raid struggle in war time and develop a civil air defense organizational command in an all-round way.
4. Step up the construction of telecommunications networks and centers and improve the telecommunications warning system.
5. Conscientiously implement the spirit of the national on-the-spot meeting on civil air defense and antichemical warfare, do a good job in education on the "three guards-against," the construction of complete sets of antichemical warfare projects, and the building of the antichemical warfare corps, and make new contributions. The Military Region plans to inspect and appraise various work centering on air defense projects at the end of the year.

The participants of the meeting included Xiao Xuanjin and Yan Tongmao, deputy commanders of the Beijing Military Region and deputy directors of the Civil Air Defense Committee of the Beijing Military Region; Zhang Baifa, deputy director of the Civil Air Defense Committee of the Military Region and vice mayor of Beijing; Nie Bichu, vice mayor of Tianjin; Li Feng, vice governor of Hebei Province; Wang Senhao, vice governor of Shanxi; all members of the Civil Air Defense Committee of the Military Region, and responsible comrades of the civil air defense offices in various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. The State Civil Air Defense Office also sent representatives to attend the meeting.

#### HEBEI URGES RECRUITING INTELLECTUALS INTO CPC

HK230551 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Excerpts] A recent symposium on solving the difficulties of outstanding intellectuals in joining the party, convened by the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, proposed the province strive to completely solve this problem throughout the province in 1 or 2 years.

According to statistics, from 1979 to the first half of this year, 30,000 outstanding intellectuals in the province joined the party. Some 8,300 joined in the first half of this year, 250 percent more than in the same period last year. However, the work of solving the difficulties of outstanding intellectuals in joining the party has developed very unevenly, and there are still many untouched corners and places. In particular, this problem is still rather serious on fronts where are large concentrations of intellectuals, such as education, scientific research, culture, and public health.

The meeting demanded that the party organizations take the following action:

1. Fully understand the strategic importance of recruiting intellectuals into the party. It is necessary to clearly understand the extremely great importance of recruiting outstanding intellectuals into the party for speeding up the four transformations of the cadre force and meeting the challenge of the world technological revolution.
2. Fully understand the stubborn nature of and the harm done by leftist ideological influences. We must regard recruiting intellectuals into the party as an important part of implementing the policies on intellectuals.
3. Have a clear idea of the focal points. At present the stress should be on areas where intellectuals are concentrated, such as education, scientific research, culture, and public health. We must also attach importance to the strengthen the work of recruiting party members among university students.
4. Strengthen leadership over the work of recruiting outstanding intellectuals into the party. The party committees at all levels should assign a leading comrade to be specifically responsible for this, and actively support the organization departments in grasping this work. The organization departments should take the initiative to make friends with the intellectuals and actively cultivate them. People who hamper and create difficulties for intellectuals in joining the party must be dealt with seriously.

#### HEBEI DISCUSSES CULTURAL REVOLUTION STRUGGLES

HK230457 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Station commentary: Leading Cadres at All Levels Are the Backbone Forces in the Socialist Cause -- Refuting the Erroneous View It Was Justified To Criticize and Struggle Against Cadres"]

[Excerpts] In the course of education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution certain comrades who generally speaking have no objection to negating the Cultural Revolution cannot think things out clearly when it comes to things linked to themselves and to certain specific issues. They have even come up with some plausible reasoning. The idea that it was justified to criticize and struggle against cadres is one of their notions.

In what respect was this justified? In fact, they base this notion on none other than the so-called theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, holding that the main orientation was to point the spearhead upwards, that rebellion was justified, and other ultraleftist things. According to this set of erroneous leftist reasoning, the capitalist roaders in the party formed a capitalist headquarters in the Central Committee and had a revisionist political and organizational line, together with agents in every province, municipality, and autonomous region, and in every central department. Only by launching the Great Cultural Revolution and openly and fully mobilizing the masses from bottom to top to expose this dark side could the powers usurped by the capitalist roaders be seized back.

It is very obvious that this erroneous leftist reasoning is a complete deviation from the track of Mao Zedong Thought which is an integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese Revolution. Its assessment of the class situation and the political condition of the party and state at that time was completely wrong.

Apart from erroneous assessment and understanding of the cadres, the idea that it was justified to criticize and struggle against cadres was also wrong in its attitude to them.

The great majority of our party and state cadres are good or relatively good. They are the pillars of the state, the pride of the nation, and the precious treasures of the party and people. With regard to cadres who made mistakes, we should in general adopt the method of persuasion and help them to correct their mistakes. We should only adopt the method of struggle against those who refuse guidance after making serious mistakes. This is the principle we have always followed in the question of how to treat the cadres. Based on the above analysis, the notion that it was justified to criticize and struggle against cadres has no leg to stand on. It is a sign that the influence of leftist theories has not yet been eliminated from the thinking of certain comrades. The root of this erroneous idea lies in the fact they have not yet totally negated the Cultural Revolution by integrating theory and practice. These comrades need to seriously study the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and bring their thinking into line with it. In this way they can discard their ideological burdens and catch up with the pace of the era.

HEBEI: 'ACT ACCORDINGLY' NO DEFENSE FOR ERRORS

HK230255 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "'Act Accordingly' Cannot Be Used as a Defense for One's Errors During the Cultural Revolution"]

[Excerpt] At present the provincial organs are holding a mass discussion on totally negating the Cultural Revolution. In this discussion the great majority of comrades have positively summed up experiences and lessons and adopted a sincere approach. As a result their ideological awareness has been notably enhanced.

It should be pointed out that a few people of three categories or people who made serious mistakes often use so-called "follow closely and act accordingly" to get themselves off the hook regarding their crimes and errors. They babble: How could I have arbitrarily risen in rebellion and dragged out and struggled against capitalist-roaders if the leader had not launched the movement?

This theorizing and defense has no leg to stand on at all. The Cultural Revolution was actually internal turmoil erroneously launched by the leader and taken advantage of by counterrevolutionary cliques. The errors committed by many people during the Cultural Revolution are inseparable from this special historical background. It is precisely for this reason that the majority of people should concentrate on summing up the experiences and lessons of history and eliminating the pernicious influence of leftism.

However, this is not the case with a few people. They either sought to take advantage of the chaos to reap some profit and rise to some post, or else engaged in revenge with ulterior motives. Many of the cases of organizing gangs and factions, beating, smashing and looting, extorting confessions and giving them credence, and rigging up major miscarriages of justice were directly linked to these people. These people are frequently diehards in maintaining they were consistently correct throughout the 10 years. They even persisted in their errors after the third plenary session, never letting go of leftist ideas and overtly or covertly acting against the party and people. It is evident from this that the more they stress that they were "acting accordingly," the more this proves they refuse to come to their senses. The discussion on totally negating the Cultural Revolution is now proceeding in depth. For the majority of people, this is a good opportunity to eliminate leftism and get rid of the poison. For the people of three categories and people who committed many errors, it should be a time when they awaken sharply and become totally aware.



NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR URGES SUPPORT FOR REFORM

SK230154 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Nei Monggol CPC Committee recently issued a circular urging party organizations at all levels to conscientiously investigate and handle discipline violations involving hindering and creating difficulties for reform and to promote the smooth progress of urban and rural reform.

The circular points out: At present, all fronts in our region are actively implementing the party's policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world and various principles concerning reform. The urban and rural economy has flourished more and developed. However, we should note cases of interfering with and hindering reform are not rare in some localities and units. Major reasons for this are the influence of leftist perniciousness and the shackles of outdated ideas and conventions. This is also a manifestation of incorrect party style. CPC committees and discipline inspection departments at all levels should conscientiously correct all the erroneous tendencies impeding reform on the principle of conducting reform simultaneously with and before rectification.

The circular stresses: All party organizations and discipline inspection departments should resolutely overcome flabbiness and slackness and the backward ideas which show no concern for nor understanding of reform, and should support and protect reform with a clear-cut stand. They should make the best use of the situation and support and help the new-type persons and new things emerging in the course of reform to sum up and popularize experiences. With regard to the various unhealthy trends and law and discipline violations that obstruct reform, we should have the courage to cope with and struggle against them. We should strictly deal with the small number of persons who hinder, resist, and interfere with reform and cause serious ill consequences.

The circular also calls on party organizations and discipline inspection departments to earnestly examine how the policies and principles of the central authorities on reform and on rural economy have been implemented and take immediate action to cope with existing problems.

OFFICIALS SPEAK AT HEILONGJIANG INSTITUTE

SK210412 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The Engineering Mechanics Research Institute of the State Seismological Bureau held a meeting this morning to mark its 30th anniversary. Wu Heng, adviser to the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Li Lian, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting to extend congratulations.

In the early 1950's Wu Heng engaged in preparations for building this institute. In his speech, he spoke highly of the institute's contributions to the province and the whole country in industry, the building up of national defence, and earthquake forecasting. He hoped that from now on this institute would break the bonds of different departments in the course of making achievements and training talented persons and make more contributions to the province's scientific research and economic construction.

Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, also spoke at the meeting.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

SK220242 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The ninth Standing Committee meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress opened today at the Beifang Hall. Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, chaired the meeting. Wang Yaochen, director of the provincial External Affairs Office, gave a report on the province's opening to the outside world. This meeting will also hear and discuss the Heilongjiang provincial regulations on grassland management, the regulations on some questions concerning the formulation of local laws, the Heilongjiang provincial provisional regulations on the letters and visits from the masses, and the regulations on extending the time limit for handling cases in remote areas. It will also approve some personnel changes.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Chen Yuezhi, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi and Wang Jun. Attending as nonvoting delegates were Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and responsible persons of relevant departments of the provincial People's Congress, government, and People's Procuratorate, and some prefectures, cities, and counties.

Wang Yaochen said in his report today: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has done a great amount of work in the fields of foreign trade, foreign affairs, tourism, and international and inter-provincial economic and technical cooperation and has achieved fairly good results. Comrade Wang Yaochen said: Our province has increasingly expanded its economic and technical cooperation with other countries since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In the 5-year period from 1979 to 1983, our province concluded through discussions, 239 projects on building, expanding, and technically transforming enterprises with foreign countries and used \$152 million in foreign funds, equivalent to 430 million yuan in renminbi, which showed an average annual increase of more than 200 percent.

Comrade Wang Yaochen said: Our province has achieved new progress in foreign affairs during the past 5 years. It has established friendly ties with Alberta Province of Canada, Wisconsin State of the United States, and Niigata Prefecture of Japan. The city of Harbin has established friendly ties with the cities of Niigata in Japan and Aarhus in Denmark, and the city of Qiqihar with the city of Utsunomiya in Japan.

The friendly relations between our province and North Hamgyong Province of Korea are steadily developing. Our province has sent 402 visiting scholars, students, and trainees to 21 foreign countries, including the United States, Japan, Canada, Britain, Switzerland, Sweden, France, and Denmark. Those who were sent abroad for technical inspections, international seminars, and trade totaled more than 3,000. Since 1978 our budding tourism has increasingly expanded.

Comrade Wang Yaochen said: Under the guidance of the policies regarding reform and opening to the outside world, our province has carried out multifaceted, multitiered, and multichanneled economic and technical cooperation with other provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions during the past few years and signed 391 agreements with them. The cooperation has played a positive role in promoting the technical transformation of old enterprises, increasing new varieties and developing economy.

#### JILIN ISSUES SUPPLEMENTARY FAMILY PLANNING RULES

SK230500 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The provincial People's Government recently worked out supplementary regulations for specific family planning policies. The regulations point out that a couple whose conditions conform to the following may have a second child:

A state cadre, staff member or worker, and urban resident whose first child is confirmed by technical examination groups at and above the county level as disabled due to noncongenital factors and having no hope of growing up healthy;

A couple, childless during the first 5 years of marriage and diagnosed by medical units at and above the county level as sterile, when the wife then becomes pregnant after adopting a child;

A couple who are the sole descendants of their parents;

A couple who are returned Overseas Chinese, or compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao;

A couple where one already has two children from a previous marriage and the other has married for the first time or has no child from a previous marriage.

Rural peasants meeting the following conditions in addition to above-mentioned may have a second child:

A husband whose family has had only one son for two successive generations or more and who has only one daughter;

A couple where one is the sole descendant of his or her family and which has only one daughter;

A couple where one is disabled due to noncongenital factors and cannot work and which has only one daughter;

A disabled armyman of second level and B-class or above;

A husband who is the only person in his generation capable of fathering a child.

According to the supplementary regulations, those who are allowed to have a second child but who have been punished for having more than one child may submit an application for examination. Economic sanctions on them will be stopped on the day their applications are approved, but the fines they have already paid will not be returned. They should still pay fines they owe from before. Other punishments against them will not be repealed.



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C H I N A  
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

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COMMENTARY DEPLORES RELEASE OF HIJACKERS TO TAIWAN

OW230135 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "It Is an Intolerable Injustice To Shelter the Hijackers"]

[Text] Defying world opinion, the South Korean authorities have gone so far as to release Zhuo Changren and the five other hijackers before they have completed their prison terms and to send them quietly to Taiwan. This is a serious case in which the South Korean authorities have yielded to the pressure of the Taiwan authorities and have openly violated the provisions of pertinent international conventions.

Over the past year or so, the Taiwan authorities have racked their brains to the maximum and have tried every trick in order to let these criminals come to Taiwan. In the opinion of the Taiwan authorities, once these criminals came to Taiwan, they would be able to smear the mainland and achieve their political goal of opposing communism and refusing peace talks.

Contrary to what they expected, their frantic anticommunist act has evoked ridicule from people both at home and abroad. An editorial published by the (?New York Chinese paper) said: this is an act of opposing communism for the sake of opposing communism, an act which makes no distinction between black and white. It will make the Chinese, be they at home or abroad, despise what the Kuomintang has done.

When these hijackers appeared in Taiwan, decked out as freedom seekers, it was also the time when the Taiwan authorities were smearing themselves. In days to come, international society will have reason to view Taiwan as a paradise for hijackers, a place which shelters the evil. What a big shame for Taiwan, the beautiful island!

Before hijacking the plane, Zhou Changren and the other criminals were a group of desperadoes who committed all kinds of evil deeds, including murder and robbery. Indeed, it is most deplorable that the Taiwan authorities have gone all out to use these evil persons for their anticommunist propaganda purposes.

As everyone knows, there have been numerous hijackings in various parts of the world. It is not strange that a few dregs have appeared in China, which has as large a population as 1 billion. However, it is strange that the Taiwan authorities have been foolish enough to gloat over the misfortune of others, shelter criminals, and jeopardize the safety of travel in various countries of the world. In committing this act, the Taiwan authorities have done the Chinese people another disservice as regards what impact this act will have on Taiwan -- which already has serious public security problem -- and whether it is a disaster or good fortune for the beautiful island of Taiwan, all people who uphold justice and the broad masses in Taiwan are able to clearly distinguish between right and wrong, good and evil.

TAIWAN TO NEGOTIATE ALASKAN OIL IMPORTS

OW221005 Taipei CNA in English 0940 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 22 (CNA) -- The Republic of China, [ROC] will buy Alaskan oil to help narrow its trade gap with the United States, Economic Affairs Minister Hsu Li-teh said.

At a meeting Tuesday, Minister Hsu said the government will actively negotiate with the United States Government so that it will allow sales of its Alaskan oil to Taiwan. "We hope the sales of Alaskan crude will substantially reduce the U.S. trade deficit with us," he said.

During the first seven months of this year, the ROC had a surplus of more than U.S. dollars 5.735 billion in trade with the U.S., up sharply from U.S. dollars 3.43 billion in the same period last year. Last year, Taiwan's surplus exceeded U.S. dollars 6.7 billion and this year's surplus is expected to top U.S. dollars 9 billion. Currently, Taiwan's oil imports total about 330,000 barrels a day. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are the major suppliers.

In order to further promote its energy conservation program, Hsu said the government will introduce energy-saving technologies, encourage local industries to add more energy-saving facilities, help train more personnel and encourage research and development on energy-saving programs.

Oil imports in the first half of this year were worth U.S. dollars 2.3 billion, up nine percent from the same period last year.

CHIANG CHING-KUO RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW221455 Taipei CNA in English 1442 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 22 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo and Premier Yu Kuo-hua respectively received four visiting U.S. congressmen at the presidential office and Executive Yuan Wednesday afternoon. They are Rep. Pat Williams, D-Mont., Rep. Barney Frank, D-Mass., Rep. Thomas Foglietta, D-Pa., and Rep. Matthew Martinez, D-Calif.

President Chiang first extended warm welcome to the four dignitaries, and then exchanged views with them on present Sino-American relations. During the meeting, President Chiang also expressed his hope that the four will take this opportunity to understand more about the political and economic establishments of the Republic of China, and further contribute to the friendly relationship between the two nations.

The four congressmen also expressed appreciation to the president for meeting them. Also present in the calls were Secretary General to the President Shen Chang-hwan and Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih.

DOMINICAN ENVOY DEPARTS TAIPEI AFTER ACCUSATIONS

OW221347 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug 22 (AFP) -- Dominican ambassador to Taiwan, Tancredo Duluc, accused of acting as a courier for a drug-smuggling ring in Japan, has discreetly left Taipei for home, a Foreign Ministry official said here today. Mr Duluc, who took up his post here in December 1982, has denied a Japanese police charge that he helped smugglers carry amphetamines into Japan on several occasions. He had been recalled by the Dominican Government after Japan accused him of involvement in the smuggling case. A Dominican Embassy official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Mr Duluc would return to Taipei shortly to fetch his family.

TA KUNG PAO NOTES DENG XIAOPING'S 80TH BIRTHDAY

HK230055 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 23 Aug 84 p 1

["Special dispatch": "Deng Xiaoping Spent 80th Birthday Yesterday on Holiday at Beidaihe, Avoiding Big Birthday Celebration"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Aug -- Today was the 80th birthday of Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission. On his birthday the old man was still vacationing at Beidaihe, thus also avoiding a big birthday celebration. Newspapers in the capital today did not mention Deng Xiaoping's 80th birthday, only RENMIN RIBAO carried an article on page 4 by his daughter Mao Mao entitled "In the Days Spent in Jiangxi." The article recalled the family's 3 years of hardship when sent to Jiangxi during the 10-year turmoil (the text of this article is reprinted on pages 2 and 3 of TA KUNG PAO today).

In addition, the new edition of LIAOWANG has a color photograph of Deng Xiaoping on its cover. Deng Xiaoping is shown, smiling, with a group of young girls. The caption reads "Comrade Deng Xiaoping among the masses." In its special column "Zhongnanhai Record," the magazine publishes an article entitled "Deng Xiaoping Speaks on What Is Socialism With Chinese Characteristics." Inserted in the article is a large, recent photograph of Deng Xiaoping swimming in the sea at Beidaihe.

REPUBLICAN STAND ON TAIWAN, HONG KONG CRITICIZED

HK230342 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 23 Aug 84 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Republican Party Platform Hampers Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] The Platform Interferes in China's Internal Affairs

The passage on China's Taiwan and Hong Kong contained in the platform adopted by the Republican convention held in Dallas has been left intact and kept in its entirety. Before the event, Zhang Wenjin, Chinese ambassador to the United States, sent a message to the chairman of the convention strongly urging removal from the platform of the passage which violates the principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations and interferes in China's internal affairs. However, this demand was not accepted. Of course, China is resentful of this.

The United States holds its general election every 4 years and the Republican Party adopts its platform before the election. All these matters concern the United States itself. However, the Republican platform states: "We specifically reaffirm our concern for the 18 million people on Taiwan. We will continue to regard any attempt to alter Taiwan's status by force as a threat to regional peace." Of course, China is not happy with this passage.

The Passage Actually Obstructs Reconciliation Between the Two Sides of the Taiwan Strait

In recent years Beijing has been seeking a dialogue with the Taiwan authorities through various means and forms, earnestly desiring the peaceful unification of China. Beijing has put forth a long-term plan of "one state with two systems," urging peaceful competition between the mainland and Taiwan, through which the two sides may learn from each other's strong points to offset each other's weakness. However, the Republican platform regards "any attempt to alter Taiwan's status by force as a threat to regional peace." This is obviously interference in China's internal affairs and has actually obstructed reconciliation between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Just as Ambassador Zhang Wenjin stated in his message: The passage has deeply hurt the national sentiments of all the Chinese people.



The Republican Party is the ruling party. If Reagan is reelected president, this means he will implement policy worked out in accordance with the platform. Such being the case, this will cast a shadow over Sino-U.S. relations in the future.

### "Self-Determination of Hong Kong People" Is Utterly Absurd

What is equally absurd is that the Republican platform preaches the so-called "self-determination of the Hong Kong people." With regard to the Hong Kong issue, the U.S. Government has always adopted a policy of noninterference. We never heard of such a fallacy as "supporting the self-determination of the Hong Kong people." However, such an ignorant passage has been retained in the Republican platform. We cannot but feel shocked at this. The Hong Kong issue is an unsettled case left over from history, which China and the United Kingdom are trying to resolve through negotiations. No foreign country has a right to poke its nose into this matter. The chairman of the British Conservative Party, who attended the convention as an observer, refuted the passage, saying that the Hong Kong issue is a matter between China and Britain. It is obvious that the Republican Party has also interfered in Britain's internal affairs.

The views of the Republican Party on these two issues has demonstrated the fact that the United States is still arrogantly pursuing global hegemony. Due to the fact that the Reagan administration has scored economic successes and that it is firm in opposing the Soviet Union, the Republican Party has its head swollen by success. It has again regarded itself as the "world gendarme" to make indiscreet remarks on affairs which entirely concern other countries.

### Boasting Can Never Conceal Difficulties

Actually, the Reagan administration has failed in its foreign policies in the Middle East, Lebanon and Central America. Its foreign policy toward the Soviet Union also is stranded in a blind alley. Outwardly the U.S. economy is recovering. Inwardly there is a latent crisis, because the budgetary deficits and trade deficits of the U.S. Government are at record highs. In Reagan's next 4-year term of office, the crisis caused by high interest rates might occur sooner or later. This is the weakness of the Republican Party to which various quarters have devoted attention. Although the Republican platform boasts of the successes of the party, it can never conceal the actual fact that the United States is facing enormous difficulties.

### XINHUA VICE DIRECTOR RECEIVES PROMOTION

HK230524 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Aug 84 pp 1, 18

[By Terry Cheng and Donald Cheung]

[Text] A vice-director of the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Mr. Li Chuwen, has been promoted in what is said to be the first move in a local reshuffle, it was confirmed yesterday. The reshuffle of China's official representatives here is thought to have wide implications for Hong Kong's future.

Mr. Li, who accompanied Mr. Xu Jiataun to Hong Kong last summer, was named second in the guest list at a banquet hosted in Mr. Xu's honor by the Governor, Sir Edward Youde, last week. In a report, NCNA placed Mr. Li's name after Mr. Xu in the line-up of the Chinese officials who attended the event. When Mr. Li arrived here he was among the lowest in the official line-up of NCNA vice-directors.

The NCNA report put Mr. Li before another vice-director, Mr. Cao Weilian, who used to hold the third position after Mr. Xu and Mr. Li Jusheng, the second director.

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Mr. Li Jusheng did not attend the banquet at Government House.

The latest line-up revealed by the NCNA was virtually a confirmation of Mr Li's promotion. A well-informed source said Mr Li would certainly become the No 2 man in the line-up of NCNA officials when Mr Li Jusheng, who is now in his 70's, retires at the end of the year. Mr Li Jusheng, who is now a member of the Chinese negotiating team, is strongly tipped to leave Hong Kong to become a member of the joint liaison office.

The step-up for Mr Li is the beginning of a reshuffle for China's official representatives here, according to one source. While it is expected that the reshuffle will take place very soon, some suggested it might come as early as late next month when the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong is expected to be initialled.

The source said the reshuffle was not carried out in a rush as it was contemplated as early as last year when Mr Xu, Mr Li and another vice-director, Mr Chen Daming, came to Hong Kong. One of the reasons for the reshuffle is believed to be Mr Xu's determination to get work done more efficiently and in the best possible way.

"I understand that some old cadres still maintain the extreme left line and try to put up resistance," one political analyst said, noting that Mr Xu himself has privately conceded difficulties in implementing certain policies. "It is Mr Xu's hope that his policies can be carried out more quickly and efficiently, especially at a crucial time like now," the analyst said.

In addition to coping with changing circumstances, another contributing factor, it is believed, is the old age among the vice-directors. Although their exact ages are not available, it is understood that most vice-directors are now in their 50's or 60's.

Observers feel the removal of some hardliners is in the interest of Hong Kong, which will enter a new political era after the Sino-British accord is struck.

And Hong Kong's capitalistic system, for example, will not be able to continue if there is a difference of opinion among the Chinese representatives here. With some of the vice-directors to be posted back to China, some new faces will also come in to fill the vacancies. It was learned that a high-ranking Guangdong official, who special is economy, is expected to join the local NCNA office.

The No 2 man in the Chinese hierarchy in Macau, Mr Zheng Hua, of the Nam Kong Trading Co, is also expected to be transferred to Hong Kong.

According to the source, the post of the second director, which was created especially for Mr Li Jusheng as a recognition of his experience and performances, may be abolished. Mr Li held a senior rank in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs before he was posted to Hong Kong.

#### HONG KONG OFFICIAL DISAPPOINTED WITH TEXTILE TALKS

HK221130 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Two days of talks between Hong Kong and United States trade authorities have ended with no change in the American stand on new textile regulations which are due to come into effect on 7 September. The leader of the Hong Kong delegation, the director of trade, Mr Hamish Macleod said in Washington the result was disappointing. Nick Beecroft reports:

[Begin recording] [Beecroft] American officials have listened to Hong Kong's case but gave no indication that the regulations would be either rescinded or modified. Mr Macleod said that pressure from other countries could change the American stand.

[Macleod] The consultations between ourselves and the U.S. are only a part of the picture. Clearly the pressures that are building up from other countries affected and the domestic pressures from people like importers and retailers here, are now really very strong. So I'm quite sure this isn't end of the story.

[Beecroft] Mr Macleod returns to Hong Kong on Friday. He'll fly to Geneva at the beginning of next month to take the issue up with the Textile Committee of the GATT. Local industrialists have expressed regret at the outcome of the textile talks. A spokesman for the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce said the American position was disappointing, but he said the Chamber held out hope that the United States would delay implementation of the regulations to allow further consideration of the issue. The spokesman ruled out support for a boycott of American goods.

Meanwhile Mr Stephen Cheong, one of the two advisers who traveled with the delegation to Washington, says there will be no real decision on the trade regulations until the Republican Party Convention ends. Mr Cheong said the leader of the American delegation has been too lowly ranked to take what would have been a political decision to change or defer the regulations. Mr Cheong, who's flown to New York to lobby support among American textile importers and retailers there, said the chance of a deferral of the 7 September deadline was high. [end recording]

#### Textile Groups Boycott

HK230545 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 23 Aug 84 p 1

[By Patrick Tang]

[Text] Hong Kong yesterday retaliated against the United States as efforts to resolve the textiles dispute appeared to have flopped. Within hours after word was received from Washington that two days of top level talks had ended without result, local textile associations ordered a total boycott of American goods and cigarettes. Four powerful associations, claiming a membership of more than 250,000, said the boycott had begun and would last indefinitely.

They are the Federation of Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers, the Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers Association, the Hong Kong Knitwear Exporters and Manufacturers Association and the Hong Kong Woollen and Synthetic Knitting Manufacturers' Association.

Local industrialists and leading businessmen also expressed outrage and indignation against what they called sheer inconsideration by the Americans for countries which are being threatened with economic chaos if the tough new US trade restrictions go ahead as planned next month.

Hong Kong's negotiators at the Washington discussions were equally upset. They say the fight is far from over and they will take the issue to Geneva, where a meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has been arranged next month.

The angry reaction came after it was announced that the Hong Kong-U.S. negotiations had failed to produce a positive response from the American authorities to requests to have the controversial textile rules deferred. This was immediately taken to mean that the regulations would now almost certainly come into force on the seventh of next month.

The result was a shock to many who were hoping that something concrete would emerge especially after an earlier pledge by American officials that the views of all the countries concerned would be thoroughly considered and that "modifications would be made wherever necessary."



However, observers were quick to point out that the failure of the American negotiators to give a clear cut answer merely represented lack of decisiveness at a time when top policy makers are gathering in Dallas for the Republican presidential convention.

Talking to newsmen after the meeting, the leader of the Hong Kong delegation, Director of Trade, Mr Hamish Macleod, said he was very disappointed with the outcome. He said the Hong Kong team had stated clearly and firmly the reasons why the proposed regulations were in breach of both the Multi-fibre agreement (MFA) and the 1982-1987 bilateral textile agreement between Hong Kong and the United States.

"We formally requested that the US rescind the regulations," he said. "Despite the fact that the regulations have been announced as taking effect from September 7, 1984, we were told that at this point the U.S. was unable to respond to our main arguments because of the need to consider further these and other points of view."

"Although certain questions of clarification were answered there still appears to be some confusion about the regulations. Apparently, discussions are going on within the administration as the final form and contents of the regulations in the light of the comments are being received." "We were assured that the points we had made would be taken into account in this review. Nevertheless, the United States has stated that it was the intention at this point in time that the interim regulations would go into effect as published."

However, Mr Macleod said the broader picture gave rather more ground for hope than the outcome of the bilateral consultations itself might suggest. "The fact is that this is a problem which will affect many exporting countries, not just Hong Kong, and not just the developing countries. Perhaps at least as importantly, many influential groups in the U.S. itself are against the new regulations, and there is no doubt that pressures from many sources are being exerted to reverse this decision. Thus, I have certainly not given up hope that this will happen.

"For our part, the next forum in which we shall be formally involved in pressing our views is the General Agreement in Tariffs and Trade (GATT) textiles committee, scheduled to meet in Geneva on September 4 to discuss this specific issue, a sign in itself of the widespread dismay which this measure has caused. Furthermore, we have not yet exhausted the avenue of bilateral consultations, the door remains open to resume discussions once the U.S. is ready to respond to our main arguments, or in the light of other developments," Mr Macleod said.

The delegation's advisers, Mr Stephen Cheong and Mr Kenneth Fang, together with Mr Bill Dorward, the Hong Kong commissioner in New York, apart from advising the delegation, have met a cross-section of people in Washington who can help to counter the tide of protectionism. The advisers are hopeful that a successful outcome can eventually be achieved. They will be travelling to New York where they intend to continue liaising with other U.S. groups which would provide counter pressures to the protectionist forces responsible for the promulgation of these regulations.

A spokesman for the Hong Kong Woolen and Synthetic Knitting Association said the outcome of the talks had been anticipated, but he was confident that the September 7 deadline would be postponed until the end of the year.

Mr Henry Tang, deputy chairman of the Hong Kong Woollen and Synthetic Knitting Manufacturers' Association, described the rules as unreasonable and politically motivated. He said the associations involved in the retaliation represented 300,000 workers but added details of the boycott had yet to be worked out.

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However, sources within the tobacco industry are of the opinion that the boycott would not be able to generate the effect desired.

A cigarette merchant told the Standard he believed the campaign could hardly be regarded as retaliatory.

The Assistant Director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Miss Cecilia Fung, said she was also disappointed. But, she said the chamber would not consider backing the boycott at this stage. She believes negotiating is still the best way to resolve the issue.

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